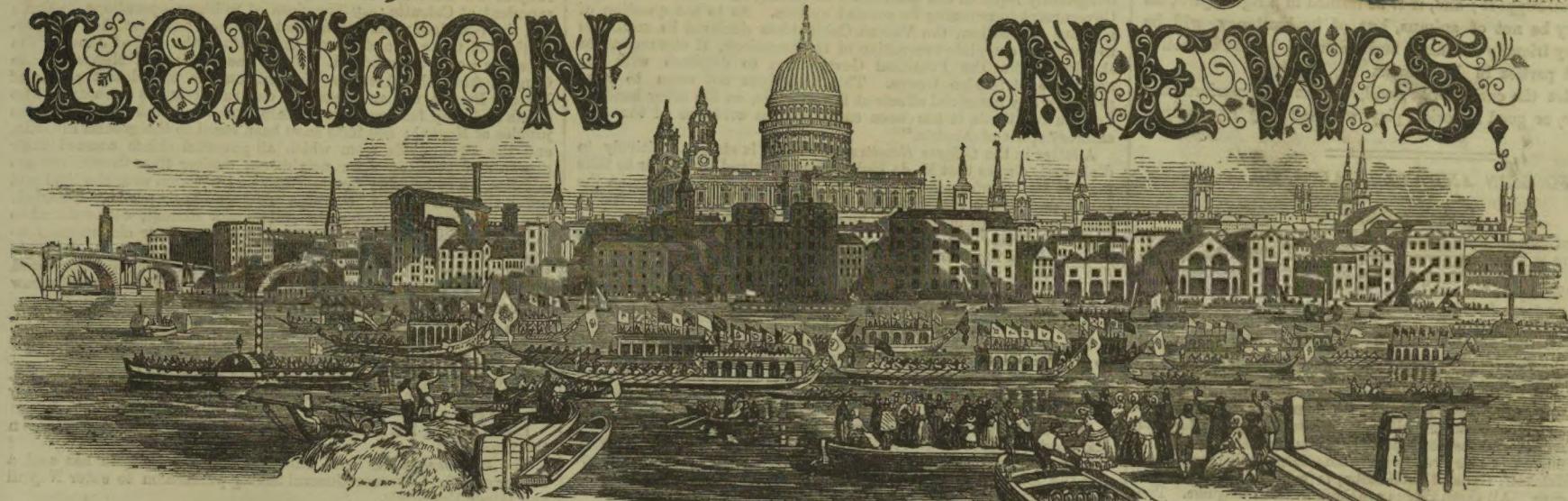


THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON NEWS



No. 961.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT TENPENCE

THE REFORM QUESTION.

The Legislature has been in session for nearly a month, but the House of Commons has transacted no business of importance. There has been an impediment in the way;—in the guise of an undefined and shapeless crudity, called Reform. On Monday next the impediment will be removed. The crudity will acquire something like form and consistency; and we shall see what kind and degree of Reform in Parliament the present Ministry consider adequate for the political necessities of those portions of the United Kingdom called England and Wales. As regards the Reforms prepared for Scotland and Ireland, the country—if we read Mr. Disraeli's promises aright—must wait his pleasure for further information, as they are to be separately dealt with.

No one anticipates any large or sweeping measure at the hands of a Conservative Government. And few, we believe, except Mr. John Bright and the enthusiastic worshippers of whom he is the Fetish, consider public opinion to be ripe for any measure of Reform that shall not be eminently cautious. There is no excitement on the question anywhere that we can discover. No doubt large crowds of people throng to hear and to applaud the sturdy eloquence of Mr. Bright when he speaks on Reform, objects to the House of Lords, condemns the aristocracy, and vents his wrath against Bishops and Archbishops, just as they congregate to applaud Mr. Barnum, Lola Montes, or Mr. Dickens, or any one else who gives them excitement enough to pass an agreeable evening. The circumstances of the year 1859 are not the circumstances of the years which preceded Earl Grey's and Lord John Russell's famous measure. At and before that period, all Reform was pertinaciously refused. The great towns of Birmingham and Manchester and the metropolitan boroughs had no voice in the Legislature; and public opinion was steadily and systematically set at defiance. The Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding his eminent services, had been pelted by a mob, and forced to run for his life, because he had declared that there should be no Reform. The gathering discontent of fifty years had reached its culmination. In 1830, when the French Revolution of July sent the Bourbons to Holyrood, and inaugurated a Constitutional Government in France, and when the judgment of all the liberal politicians of Great Britain approved to the fullest extent everything that the French had

done, the Reform question in England received an impetus against which it was impossible to contend. The statesmen of that day had not made up their minds to confront the horrors of Revolution as the alternative of their continued opposition to the public wishes, and they yielded to the storm which they found it hopeless to subdue. Far different are the present aspects and condition of society and the aspirations of the great Liberal party.

and far more valuable instrument of liberty than a spick and span Charter or Constitution plucked out of the mire and blood of a revolution, and wielded by unscrupulous agencies, to the establishment of a Despotism. The British people desire to retain their liberties, and to extend them; but no considerable numbers of them desire to make organic changes, or to impair the just weight and authority of any one branch of the Legislature. We have the example of other nations before us, and are wise enough to profit by their errors.

If Mr. Disraeli shall introduce a measure abolishing the franchise possessed by some of the old, unimportant, and decayed boroughs; depriving others not quite so old, so unimportant, or so decayed of one of their two representatives, and transfer the rights taken from them to the great cities and the populous counties inadequately represented, or to new and rising towns not represented at all; if he shall forbear to swamp property and intelligence by mere numbers, and devise some scheme, either with or without the ballot, by which the constituencies shall be enabled to reform themselves, and wash their hands of the dirty, cowardly, and treacherous crimes of bribery and corruption, he will receive the support of all the intelligent public in and out of Parliament. The public has not forced this question to its present issue. It is a liberal public, but it is also a conservative one, and has no wish whatever to pull the good old House about its ears, and to erect a new one on any model that Paris on the one side, or Washington on the other, can furnish for its acceptance. The edifice is both stately and weather-proof; has stood five hundred years—with an occasional reparation of roof, windows, or doorway—and is quite strong enough to stand, perhaps, five hundred years more, if the architects and surveyors will but let well alone, and forbear from digging about the foundations, when all they have to do is to widen the gate and mend the windows.

The Government has the game in its hands, if it be wise enough to play it. No one expects it to do much; but it must not take advantage of the public apathy to propose something preposterously little; for that will hand the chances to Lord John Russell. There never was a time when there was less of mere faction and factiousness in Parliament and the country. The toleration already extended to Lord Derby by a House of Commons in which he has not a clearly defined majority is a proof of the moderation and good sense which prevail. These will secure for the Reform



"THE HOME OF THE MOUNTAINEER."—PAINTED BY FRANK WYBURN.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 210.

The last French Revolutions of 1848 and 1852, instead of acting as stimulants upon the sluggish imaginations and dormant passions of the British people, have acted as sedatives and opiates, and impressed them very strongly with the idea that a Constitution, though it may be somewhat absurd, antiquated, anomalous, contradictory, and imperfect in some of its parts, may yet be a better

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Bill which Mr. Disraeli is charged to introduce an honest and careful consideration upon its merits. If the Bill meet fairly the expectations of a people by no means excited upon the subject, it will command support; and, if it be framed in a right spirit, its defects, if they be not of animus, but of inadvertency, will be pointed out by friendly criticism, and amended by the collective wisdom of all parties in Parliament.

Meantime, let the curtain rise; and, whether the performance be farce, *fasco*, or good historical play, we shall duly report upon it next week.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Failures continue to take place in Paris and in various parts of France. There is, indeed, a general stagnation of affairs throughout the country. Little value is, or can be, attached to professions of peace from the lips of one who is pushing on in hot haste the deadliest preparations for war. "Every day (says the *Continental Review*) war seems more and more inevitable. Preparations are made in France and beyond the Alps with an activity that never pauses for an instant. The French army is ready, or at least will be ready, in a few weeks. Men, horses, cannons of a new make and new power, stores and materials of all kinds, are only waiting the signal to be hurried into the battlefield. A numerous fleet of transports has been collected, which will take the expeditionary force in a few hours from Marseilles to Genoa. Algeria has already contributed a division to the army ready for immediate service; and the hero of the Malakoff, General MacMahon, is waiting for orders to bring his Zouaves. All these things are done without disguise. The world is invited to look on at the spectacle. And in Piedmont equal activity is shown in organising everything for a coming conflict. The regular army is being rapidly placed on a war footing, and Garibaldi is seeking in every corner of Italy for recruits to swell the list of his revolutionary corps."

A despatch from Paris announces that Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at the French Court, who arrived in London on Saturday last in pursuance of a summons from the Cabinet, is about to be sent on a special mission to Vienna.

On Sunday evening Prince Napoleon received a deputation of Italian exiles, headed by Sterbini, the old Minister of the Roman Republic, who before had presented the Princess Clotilde with a nosegay embodying the Italian colours. Speeches were made on the occasion. The Prince apprised the Italians of his continued sympathy with their national cause.

The Sardinian alliance is not likely to be rendered more popular by the pecuniary arrangements which it brings in its train. A Senatus Consultum has been prepared by which the revenues granted to the "Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family" will be raised from £1 million francs (£60,000) to 2,200,000 francs (£83,000). Also a sum of 800,000 francs (£32,000) is granted to Prince Napoleon for the expenses of his marriage and establishment, and a dotation fixed for the Princess Clotilde. The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that the Senate has voted the augmentation of the dotation of the Imperial Princes, and the payment by the State of the expenses of the marriage. The Senate has also fixed the settlement on the Princess Clotilde, in case of the decease of the Prince, at 200,000 francs per annum.

The French Council of State is engaged in deliberating on a reform of the French corn duties, which, it is hoped, will end with the abolition of the sliding scale. The effect of the sliding scale during a period of thirty-nine years has been so evidently injurious to the interest of the French corn-growers, as well as the general consumer, that the Protectionists themselves are partly prepared to abandon it.

The *Opinione* states that the French police has seized some Orsini bombs in a box sent to the Princess Clotilde.

It is stated that M. Félix Solar has bought the Paris paper, the *Presse*, from M. Millaud.

At a meeting of the church committee held at the British embassy, Paris, on the 18th inst., it was resolved unanimously that all subscriptions be returned in full to the persons who have paid the same. It was also announced that the Government had decided that the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau should be sold by auction.

The musical festival, which will assemble in the Exhibition Palace of the Champs Elysées—7000 musicians from all points of France—will take place on the 11th, 12th, and 13th March next. Eleven choruses will be sung by the united societies.

The drawing for the conscription of the young men who compose the class of 1858 commenced on Monday in the 2834 cantons of the 86 departments of the French empire.

SPAIN.

The Queen, says a Madrid despatch of Saturday last, has signed the decree relative to the Hispano-American Exhibition of 1862.

The Neapolitan exiles left Cadiz on the above-named day on board an American frigate.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 17th was nearly filled with addresses to the Queen from Cuba energetically protesting against any purchase of the island by the United States.

The Chamber of Deputies had voted the bill for according certain extraordinary credits to the Government, and among them are some for repairing and strengthening the fortifications of Mahon, Ferrol, Tarifa, Pampeluna, and Saragossa.

The Spanish Cortes seem determined not to forget the peculations which were known to have taken place under the San Luis Ministry and Queen Christina's influence. On the proposition of Señor Sagasta, it has been resolved to institute an inquiry into certain pecuniary transactions which took place in 1854.

SARDINIA.

The Marquis Massimo d'Azezio left Turin on the 22nd inst. for Rome, charged with a mission to the Prince of Wales, upon whom the King has conferred the order dell' Annunziata.

The Senate has adopted the bill relative to the loan of fifty millions of francs by fifty-nine votes to seven. The debate in the Second Chamber at Turin on the loan of two millions sterling was followed by another in the Senate. The Marquis of Brignole Sale performed the task undertaken in the other House by Count Sola de la Margerita. Count Cavour again attempted to show that the aggressive position of Austria, particularly her continued occupation of Modena and Parma, was the only cause for the Sardinian armaments. The members of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies who voted against the loan have issued a declaration in which they defend themselves against the charge of designing to promote foreign interests, and state that they voted against the loan because they are persuaded that the money is intended to be employed for aggressive purposes.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

At Venice contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts, which are to be completed in six weeks. According to the *Opinione* (of Turin), 5000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on these works. A despatch from Venice, dated Wednesday, says:—"The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, is at present here, but will shortly visit Trieste."

By a despatch from Milan, dated Wednesday, we learn that on the occasion of the funeral of Signor Dandolo an opposition demonstration of the nobility took place in the churchyard, but subsided quietly without further disturbance.

Continual quarrels occur between the Austrian, Modenese, and Piedmontese sentinels stationed along the frontiers.

The *Official Gazette* of Milan of the 17th gives notice that the prohibition to export horses by the frontiers of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Tyrol, and the Vorarlberg, is extended to mules.

AUSTRIA.

The *Borsenalle*, a Hamburg paper, contains a letter from Vienna, dated the 16th of February, stating that "the Cabinet of Vienna, which has dispatched identical communication to the Courts of London, Paris, and Berlin, has not only stated the special reforms and modification which it had agreed to obtain from the Pope, but

has recorded the recommendations which it had already made with regard to the changes in the administration of the States of the Church. It has declared itself perfectly ready to use all its influence at the Vatican in favour of reforms in the administration, and has indignantly repelled the accusation of having encouraged the Papal Government in pursuing its present system. As to the question of military occupation, the Vienna Cabinet has declared its readiness to make a complete evacuation of the Legations, if circumstances should enable the Pontifical Government to dispense with the assistance of foreign troops. This note does not seem to have produced any beneficial effects at Paris; while, on the other hand, at London and Berlin it has been considered as evidence of the conciliatory spirit of Austria."

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"It is stated positively in diplomatic circles that M. de Hubner has received the order to take part in the Conference relative to the Principalities, only on the condition that the Plenipotentiaries shall not advert to the Italian question. It does not appear, however, that any Power has made a promise to that effect. But it is believed that if the question should be debated in the Conference M. de Hubner will withdraw."

PRUSSIA.

The baptism of Prince Frederick William's son has been fixed, it is said, for the beginning of March.

The students of Berlin University celebrated the birth of the heir to the throne by a torchlight procession on the 16th inst., and a deputation of their number, with a congratulatory address, was received by the Prince and Princess. [An Illustration of the torchlight procession will be given in this Journal next week.]

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday week, a Ministerial project of law relating to civil marriage was brought in. The project proposes the abolition of certain obstacles to marriage and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce. According to this project, civil marriage will not be obligatory.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday the Belgian Chamber of Representatives voted, by a majority of 59 over 33, the following article in the new penal code:—"Any minister of religion who, in discourses read or spoken in public assembly in the exercise of his functions, shall pass censure or criticism upon an act of the Government or 'of' authority, upon a royal decree or a law, shall be punished with imprisonment from eight days to three months, with a fine of from 26 to 500 francs."

M. Alex. Rodenbach, the blind member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, is so seriously ill at Brussels that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of Holland resumed its sittings on the 15th. The Minister of Foreign Affairs laid before the House commercial treaties recently concluded with Venezuela and Morocco.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Hereditary Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, eldest son of the Duke of Augustenburg, has placed on record, in a letter addressed to the King of Denmark, the formal reservation of his right of inheritance in the Duchies. The letter was brought before the Cabinet on Saturday last. It may be necessary to remind our readers that, in connexion with the London protocol of the 8th of May, 1852, the Duke of Augustenburg engaged to maintain a negative position as to his rights. This engagement, however, was not entered into by the other members of the family.

RUSSIA.

On Friday week the Ambassador of the Grand Khan of Bokhara and suite arrived at St. Petersburg. The Ambassador has since been honoured by a reception of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince. The object of the Embassy is the removal of obstacles which hinder the development of commercial relations between Russia and Bokhara.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 11th inst. contains an account of a concert for the benefit of the "poor scholars of St Petersburg," when the public were so delighted by the singing of Madame Bosio that she was carried home by the students, attended by a procession of *trainees*, to her hotel. Tamberlik had also a share of the triumph.

UNITED STATES.

The agitation about Cuba continues in Congress, and adverse documents have been prepared with great industry respecting the policy and value of acquisition. The advocates for purchasing the island gain converts every day. Mr. Slidell declared on the 7th inst. that he was determined to force the Cuba question to a debate and vote; and that if he could not do so on the Thirty Millions Bill, he would move it as an amendment to one of the general appropriation bills.

Mr. Forsyth had formally tendered, at the State Department, his resignation as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Cass assured him that his course had met with the approbation of the Government, which as yet had come to no determination relative to Mexican affairs.

A letter from Washington on the 7th, says:—"Many who profess to know something of the details, think that Congress will break up in a row, without accomplishing anything, in consequence of the report from Sherman's Committee. The President, it is currently reported, is involved in the matter. I am also informed that the committee on the printing investigation are now prepared to make some startling developments, which will come as near home to the White House as the office of the Executive organ. They have been compelled, in consequence of the development of these facts, to suppress the printing of the report as the investigation proceeds, which was being executed by the Government printer, in order to secure secrecy."

It is understood that the President will veto the Agricultural College Bill.

Piccolomini is again playing in New York. Mr. Barry Sullivan is playing with great success in the same city; and Miss Fanny Kemble is giving her Shakespeare readings in Dodsworth's Saloon.

There are at present nineteen ocean steam-ships lying idle at New York, not one of which has been employed during the winter.

Colonel Cypriani, who lately arrived in Paris from Prince Couza, has left for London, "in order," says *Guignani*, "to point out to the English Government the situation of the Danubian Principalities."

The *Adelaide Corporation* (Australia) have passed a by-law prohibiting smoking in the open air during the summer months of the year, on account of the danger of fire which results from the practice.

Accounts from Hanover of the 15th inst. state that the Second Chamber has rejected, by a majority of fifty-two votes, the proposal of the united committee of the two Chambers to increase the duties on manufactures, and to impose a personal tax on landed proprietors.

A committee of the Chamber of Representatives of Wurtemberg declared itself on Saturday last in favour of submitting to the Government a proposition made by some of the deputies for placing in a state of defence several fortresses of the Confederation and the defiles of the Black Forest; also for interdicting the exportation of horses.

The Kaimanac of Jeddah, who had been sent with other prisoners to Constantinople by M. Sabatier, has just been condemned by the Turkish Government to imprisonment for life. He will undergo his punishment in the Castle of the Seven Towers. His accomplices, who were sent with him, have been, it is said, condemned to death.

Egypt.—Prince Alfred, who arrived at Alexandria on the 12th inst., went on the 16th to Kafrelzayat on a hunting expedition. From Kafrelzayat he will continue his journey to Cairo and Suez.—The fêtes at the Barage in honour of the Viceroy on the anniversary of his birth came off on the 26th ult., and on the 7th current his Highness attended a grand ball given to him by the Bank of Egypt at their establishment in this town, which was most gorgeously furnished, all the arrangements having been made with great taste, doing honour to our nation. The entire building was replete with every European and Oriental splendour, and richly carpeted throughout, and in the centre saloon was placed a magnificent throne. His Highness arrived at ten p.m., appearing in his usual good humour, followed by his Highness Ismael Pacha, the presumptive heir, the whole of his Ministers, &c. He was received by M. Pasquali, one of the managing directors, and conducted to a separate suite of apartments. Amongst the invited—1200 in number—were the several Consuls-General and Consuls, Major-General Malcomb, and the Captain and officers of the United States' frigate *Macedonia* and of the French war-steamer *Chapay*.

AUSTRIA.

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INDIA.

The *Bombay Times* of January 25 states that Oude is completely pacified. Public notice has been given that the provinces of Oude and Rohilkund are again open to European families. On the same subject we have the following observations by the *Times* Correspondent at Calcutta:—"The close of military operations in Oude and the complete reduction of that province have justified the predictions of those who declared that before the end of January the rebellion would be subdued. From the borders of Nepal to the Ganges, from the frontiers of Rohilkund to the desert plains of Eastern Bengal, not an enemy to our rule remains in arms. The chiefs and their followers are broken and dispirited fugitives in the jungles of Nepal; 500 forts have been raised to the ground in Oude, and the strongholds from which all-powerful chiefs coerced their peasants or pounced upon neighbours weaker than themselves are laid low. The haughty feudatories who terrorised over the land and defied the arms of their Sovereign are gone—their prestige departed. The peasantry, who, under the system now extinct, were entitled to carry weapons of defence, having no longer their old enemies to dread, are everywhere disarmed. Oude, at our feet, only demands reorganisation. It no longer requires armies; strong garrisons and efficient police are alone needed. Lord Clyde is about to withdraw the first, and Mr. Montgomery will soon create the last."

We annex the following miscellaneous items:

The rebels had tried to enter Rohilkund from Nepal, but were defeated with great slaughter by her Majesty's 42nd Regiment.

Lord Canning has given an increased extension to the amnesty, and has forbidden any executions to take place unless previously sanctioned by him.

Lord Canning left Allahabad, and reached Calcutta, it is said, on the 22nd ult.

The *Englishman* has been informed that Lord Clyde has sent a message to the Governor-General asking permission to enter Nepal and attack the rebels.

It is reported in Calcutta that Government has offered a reward of 10,000 Co. rs. for the arrest of Tantia Topee, and the same sum for that of the Rao Sahib.

Mr. G. C. Barnes is mentioned as a successor to Mr. Edmonstone in the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department.

The *Mafussilite* understands, on good authority, that Lord Clyde has decided upon resigning the command of the army at the end of the present month, and returning to England by the first steamer in February.

The inhabitants of Santipore (Bengal) have submitted an address to her Majesty praying for the introduction of the Indian lotus in the national emblems, the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock.

It is reported that the Governor-General has directed the Commissioner of Allahabad to furnish him with a list of the persons mutilated in the late mutiny; with a note in each case showing the nature of the mutilation.

It is mentioned, as a symptom of the end of the sepoy rebellion, that the berths on board the homeward Indian mail-packets for several weeks to come have been all taken.

CHINA.

We have advices from Hong-Kong to January 15.

Lord Elgin, having reached Hankow (?), returned to Shanghai on the 1st of January.

A small combined naval and land force was dispatched from Canton on the 8th of January to punish attacks made upon parties of European troops outside the city. The position of the enemy was taken without loss, and a village destroyed. The disturbances are believed to have been instigated by the Imperial Government.

From the New Zealand papers we learn that Bishop Selwyn has appointed the primary Church Synod to be held at Wellington on the 1st of March, and that he has lately returned from a successful missionary voyage among the Melanesian islands.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The newly-appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Sir Henry Storks, issued a proclamation on the 17th instant announcing his assumption of office.—Lately a message or petition was sent from the largest village in Corfu to Mr. Gladstone stating that their deputies did not represent their views; that they were well satisfied with the British Government; and they begged his Excellency to come out and hear for himself.

SERVIA.—The Skupstchina was dissolved on the 12th instant by Prince Milosch in person, after spending the delivery of which occupied three-quarters of an hour. The Hospodar was loudly cheered on concluding his address, and was greeted with cries of "Long live Milosch, our Hereditary Prince!" A new Ministry, and eleven new senators, had been appointed by Prince Milosch.—The *Austrian Gazette* announces that a military delegation, composed of General Von Jung'hauer and Count Bigot de St. Quentin, Colonels Grosbois and Fabro, and nine other officers, have arrived at Belgrade from Semlin, to congratulate Prince Milosch in the name of the Emperor of Austria.

MEXICO.—The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 28th ult., via Minatitlan, on the 2nd inst. General Miramon reached the capital on the 26th with 1000 cavalry. He disapproved of the acts of General Robles, and displaced him; after which he placed General Sales at the head of the army, and reinstated Zuloaga. It was reported that Miramon intended marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force. The Liberals had routed General Negrete near Jalapa. The *Picayune*'s correspondent says that the Mexican war-schooner *Iturbide* had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew, and escaped with the vessel. The correspondent does not mention the time that this took place.

It is stated that the Government has taken up the Galway Atlantic line of steamers. It has entered into a contract for a fortnightly service at £3000 the trip.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ALL other topics are dwarfed in the presence of the great question whether the peace of Europe can be much longer preserved. Our Ambassador at the Court of France has been sent thence to Vienna on a special mission, not difficult to guess at. His success is a thing to be hoped rather than expected. The late Premier of England has deemed the situation of affairs to be of sufficient importance to demand the solemn attention of Parliament, and few will deny that he had grounds for his conviction. Yet the position of England is at present a simple one. Her duty is to exhaust every argument in favour of peace, to make every irritating or irritated Power comprehend the terrible importance of the crisis, and the debt of gratitude which Europe will owe to the State which shall show wisdom and forbearance. This done, England's outside task is over. But it then becomes equally her duty to look to herself, to make her ships efficient, and to man them adequately, no matter at what cost, to see that the Army is in high condition, and ready for action, and then to wait the progress of events. When she who has striven against the war with all her might shall, if need be, throw herself into it, the war will soon be at an end. But the price of that stern pacification will be a very high one. Let us hope that it may not be necessary to pay it.

At her Majesty's levee on Wednesday a new Knight was made, and the honour has a peculiar fitness at the moment. Sir William G. Armstrong, inventor of the all-potent gun that bears his name, is now the head of the department of Rifled Ordnance. This invention promises to do for the cannon what the Enfield rifle has done for the musket. The Enfield may be said without exaggeration to have saved India to us. What may we not expect from the Armstrong? The Emperor of the French is said to have something as good; but he is of the mysterious order, and makes secrets. We do not believe in secrets in the battle-field. Even in fencing there were (are, for what we know) men who pretend to sell to their pupils certain tricks of fence, but they notoriously fail against the legitimate use of the weapon by a skilful hand. However, long may it be before the Armstrong is brought out to play upon the Napoleon! I am not comforting to see how the minds of readers, and writers, and talkers, are now steadily borne into regions of belligerence. Such things must come, but woe unto those through whom they first come!

Indian news continues to be satisfactory, nay, more than satisfactory, for the sledgehammer blows of Lord Clyde are pounding rebellion to powder. Those who follow the details of the strife with maps before them cannot fail to recognise the masterly strategy of the gallant Baron, who is a model of personal courage and endurance as of military skill. It was but the other day we heard of his galloping off to stop some guns, when his horse went down, and Lord Clyde rose with a dislocated shoulder. The dislocation was reduced on the spot, and the only difference that it seems to have made to him was that it compelled him to give his orders from a doily instead of from his horse, but in the next column we find him up on an elephant, directing charge and pursuit. May he return to receive the thanks of England!

It will be interesting to everybody who can read to know that Mr. William Russell, the celebrated correspondent of the *Times*, is about to return to England.

In addition to the grave subjects to which we have adverted others of importance, though of minor importance, have been brought under the notice of Parliament. Mr. Walpole's plan for settling the church-rate question has been presented, and, though in its present form that bill is not likely to be generally acceptable, it seems probable that between Mr. Walpole and Sir J. Trelawny legislation will be attained, it being felt throughout the country by all moderate men, Churchmen or Dissenters, that the matter ought not to remain in its present anomalous state. We find that Lord St. Leonards has examined the bill for facilitating the establishment of titles to landed property, and his legal eye is offended by it; but, highly as his Lordship's acumen must be honoured by all capable of understanding the subject, we may be permitted to say that he is not the most venturesome of law-reformers, and that, but for the organ of veneration for antiquity having been less largely developed in certain other legislators, we should not have got so far as we have done in conveyancing reform. Measures for getting rid of Manorial Courts, an Irish legal nuisance, have also been forwarded, and the abolition of the toll nuisance has been again insisted on.

Lord Campbell has made a most just and legitimate complaint of the non-completion of the Westminster clock tower. The dawdling over this edifice, or rather over the clock and bells, has been most miserable and indefensible. The clock is known to have been completed for years; the great bell is hung; and for what, in the name of all that is helpless, are folks waiting? A good clock, in a conspicuous situation, is a real necessity; and whether architect, clockmaker, or bellfounder, be the cause of the delay, he ought to be whipped into action. Lord Campbell got no satisfactory reply; so it may be supposed that there is none to be made, and that it is, of course, "nobody's fault." As Mr. Punch justly remarks, had the affair been intrusted to such men as built the Crystal Palace the clock would have been going and the bell boomerang long ago.

The fathers of the City got up a show on Tuesday when they went to congratulate the Queen on the birth of her grandson. They have also busied themselves on business with which they have at least as much to do—namely, the facilitating the traffic in the City. On London-bridge, as most persons know, the police force all the heavy conveyances right and left, leaving the centre clear for those which can go rapidly, and the system works well on the bridge itself, though the unlucky confluence at each end, and the abominable railway vans with their ruffianly drivers, render the boon of smaller value than it would otherwise be. The same arrangement is now to be tried in some of the principal streets. There is clamour of course, and there is some hardship; but *salus populi suprema lex*, and the one great duty of all the authorities is to make it possible for passengers to proceed. We confess that we doubt whether this object will be satisfactorily attained until the traffic is lightened by railway or viaduct; but much might be done by interdicting any heavy carriages from entering the principal thoroughfares during certain hours—those of business.

MR. T. K. HERVEY, the writer of some volumes of pleasing poetry, and who had been for a long period a contributor to various periodicals, died on Thursday week at Kentish-town.

MR. ABEL SMITH, the senior partner of the banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Company, died at Woodhall Park, his seat, near Ware, at an early hour on Wednesday morning.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company have concluded contracts for two new steamers and two new trains of barges, consisting in all of twelve vessels of large size. These vessels will at an early period be added to the other vessels of the company already in India for navigating the great rivers of that country. The engines of the new vessels, which will be high-pressure, are intended to work to 800 horse power.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER.

HER GRACE CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, DUCHESS OF LEINSTER, was the youngest daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, by his wife, Jane, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Fleming, and was sister of Charles, the fourth Earl, and of Leicester, the fifth and present Earl of Harrington, and also of the late Duchess of Bedford. She was born the 16th of Feb., 1793, and was married, the 16th of June, 1818, to Augustus Frederick, present Duke of Leinster, and has had three sons and one daughter, all of whom survive her. Her eldest son is the present Charles William, Marquis of Kildare, the distinguished annalist of his illustrious house. Her second son, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, is Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and her only daughter, Lady Jane Seymour, is the wife of G. W. J. Repton Esq., M.P. The lamented death of the Duchess of Leinster, who was much loved and respected by all who knew her, occurred on her birthday on the 15th inst., at the family seat, Carton, near Dublin.

THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

THE MOST NOBLE FREDERICK WILLIAM HERVEY, Marquis and Earl of Bristol, Earl Jermyn of Horningheathe, and Baron Hervey of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, was the younger son of Frederick, fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart. He was born the 2nd of June, 1769, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1788. He entered the House of Commons in 1796, and represented Bury St. Edmunds Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool) was Foreign Secretary, from 1801 till 1803. He was a Conservative in politics, but supported the Free-trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. His Lordship's elder brother, Lord Hervey, having died without male issue, in 1796—succeeded, on the 5th of July, 1803, at his father's death, to the earldom of Bristol; and on the 30th of June, 1826, he was created Marquis of Bristol and Earl Jermyn. The noble Marquis was Hereditary Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, a Governor of King's College, and a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. His Lordship married, the 20th of February, 1798, the Hon. Elizabeth Albinia Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Viscount Templeton, by whom (who died the 25th of May, 1844) he has had six sons, four of whom survive him; and three daughters—viz. Lady Augusta, widow of the Hon. Frederick Seymour; Lady Elizabeth Georgiana, wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey; and Lady Sophia, widow of W. Howe Wyndham, Esq. The Marquis of Bristol died, on the 16th inst., of gout in the stomach, at his town house, 6, St. James's-square. His loss will be deeply felt. He was a nobleman of princely taste and liberality: his charities were most extensive, and to his tenantry he was ever generous and considerate. The Marquis, at the time of his demise, was one of the three oldest members of the House of Lords. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Frederick William, Earl Jermyn, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, now second Marquis of Bristol, who was born in 1800, and married, in 1830, the Lady Katherine Isabella, third daughter of John, Duke of Rutland, by whom (who died in 1848) he has four sons and two daughters.

THE COUNTESS OF SANDWICH.

THE RIGHT HON. MARY, COUNTESS OF SANDWICH, who died on the 21st inst., at the family residence, 26, Curzon-street, Mayfair, after a few hours' illness, was the second daughter of the late illustrious Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by his second wife, Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan. The Countess of Sandwich was born on the 10th of June, 1812, and was married, on the 6th of September, 1838, to John William, seventh and present Earl of Sandwich, and has had four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive her. Her eldest son is Charles George Henry, Viscount Hinchinbroke, born in 1839.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT.

THE REV. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, second Baronet, of New Park, in the county of Kilkenny, was the elder son of William Newport, Esq., by his second marriage, and was the nephew of the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, the first Baronet. He was a clergyman of the Established Church. He succeeded his uncle as second Baronet in February, 1843. He never married, and is succeeded at his demise, which occurred on the 16th inst., by his brother, now Sir William Newport, the third Baronet. This family of Newport descends from a junior branch of the noble house of Newport, Earls of Bradford, an earldom extinct in 1762. The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, the first Baronet, was M.P. for Waterford for thirty years, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1806, and afterwards Comptroller of the Exchequer in England. He was created a Baronet in 1789, with a special limitation to his brother, William Newport, Esq., and his issue male.

LADY DOMVILLE.

THIS amiable and lamented lady died on the 10th inst. at Ashburton House, Putney Heath, aged seventy-four. Helena Sarah, Lady Domville, was the youngest daughter of Fred. Trench, Esq., of Heywood, Queen's County, and sister of Sir F. Trench, K.C.H. She was married, the 7th of Dec., 1815, to Sir Compton Packington Domville, Bart., of Santry House, county Dublin, Custos Rotulorum of that county, who died the 23rd of Feb., 1857. Her Ladyship was his second wife, and had issue—the only son by Sir Compton's former marriage died s. p. in 1852—three sons and three daughters—viz. Frederick, deceased; Charles, who is the present Sir Charles Domville, Bart.; William, who married Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Gen. Meade, and niece of the Earl of Clanwilliam; Anne, married to Sir Thos. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., of Stanford Court, Worcestershire; and Louisa and Emily. Lady Domville had recently purchased Ashburton House, Putney.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER LEITH, K.C.B., well known for his gallantry and achievements during the Peninsular War, died at his seat of Freefield, Aberdeenshire, on Saturday morning, in his eighty-fifth year. The colonelcy of the 31st Foot has become vacant by his death.

BREVET MAJOR OCTAVIUS HENRY ST. GEORGE ANSON, son of the late General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., died at Deyrah Dhoon, on the 14th ult., from the great fatigue and exposure during the late mutiny.

MR. BAKER, Coroner for the Eastern Division of the County of Middlesex, died at Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, on Tuesday, after a few days' illness.

WILLS.—The will and codicil of the late Right Hon. Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, F.S.A., of Packington Hall, Coventry, and Friars, Aylesford, Maidstone, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 11th of February, by the Right Hon. Heneage, Earl of Aylesford (herebefore Lord Guernsey), the son and sole executor. Besides the real estates the eldest son takes the residue of the personality. To the younger son, the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, there is left £23,000 under the settlement, and £4000 under this will. He has bequeathed to the poor of the parishes of Great and Little Packington £10 each, and to those of Meriden, Bickenhill, and Bedworth, £20 each (all these livings were in his patronage); and to Hampton-in-Arden £20. The personality was sworn under £45,000. The will was dated the 9th of April, 1847, and codicil the 24th of June, 1850. The will of the Right Hon. Lady Frances Anne Julian Hotham, late of Silverland, Surrey, widow, was proved in London, on the 17th of February, by the Right Hon. Beaumont, Lord Hotham, the nephew, and sole executor. Personality, £60,000. Specific bequests to Lord Hotham and her sons, also the division of certain property among her three sons, and the residue to the eldest, who is to allow an annuity of £30 to her long faithful maid.—The will and two codicils of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P. for Brecon, late of Glanusk Park, Brecon, and Belgrave-square, was proved in London by John Crawshay Bailey, Esq., the son; Alexander Young Spearman, Esq., the son-in-law; and Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P., the brother, the executors. The will is very long, being 222 folios, and dated the 21st of February, 1856; the first codicil the 19th of May, 1856; the second codicil the 5th of December, 1857. Testator died the 21st of November, 1858. Has bequeathed £500 to the Infirmary at Brecon; an annuity of £20 to the poor of that parish; and £10 to the poor of each of the several parishes and villages adjoining. From his extensive estates he has made ample provision for his family, and for the widow and children of his eldest son, and £3000 to Lady Bailey, his relict. The personality was sworn under £600,000.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY have concluded contracts for two new steamers and two new trains of barges, consisting in all of twelve vessels of large size. These vessels will at an early period be added to the other vessels of the company already in India for navigating the great rivers of that country. The engines of the new vessels, which will be high-pressure, are intended to work to 800 horse power.

THE COURT.

ON Saturday the Queen had a dinner-party, at which the company included the Princess Alice and the Duke of Cambridge, the French Ambassador and the Duchess of Malakoff, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lord Lyons, and Colonel the Right Hon. Cecil Forester.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock. His Royal Highness travelled by the South-Western Railway to Farnborough, and rode on horseback to Blackwater, where the Aldershot division was in position, under the command of Lieutenant-General Knollys. The Prince presented colours to the second battalion of the 13th (or Prince Albert's) Regiment of Light Infantry, and returned to Buckingham Palace at four o'clock. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception on the throne of an address of congratulation from the Corporation of the city of London upon the birth of her Majesty's grandson. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and ninety-four commoners attended the presentation. The Queen received the address on the throne, and returned a most gracious answer. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Princesses Alice and Helena, took a drive in the afternoon; and, after dinner, honoured the performances at the English Opera at Covent-Garden Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday, after the Levee, her Majesty gave the Earl Cowley an audience, and afterwards took a drive with the Prince Arthur and Princess Louise. In the evening her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Manchester, the Hanoverian Minister (Count Kielmanssegg), the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, the Earl and Countess of Malmsbury, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord Claude Hamilton, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, and Sir Charles Lyell.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Raglan and Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded the Earl of Verulam and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held her first Levee this season on Wednesday, in St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge was present at the Levee, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald.

The Queen and Prince Consort entered the throne-room shortly after two o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Caledon, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household.

The Queen wore a train of red velvet, trimmed with grebe; white tulle flounces, trimmed with white satin ribbon, over a white satin petticoat. Head-dress—a diadem of opals and diamonds.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were first introduced, and several presentations took place. The general circle was very numerously attended.

Sir Charles Trevelyan was presented at an audience by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, and kissed hands, on being appointed Governor of Madras. Mr. William George Armstrong was also presented, by General Peel, to receive the honour of Knighthood, and on his appointment as Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance. About 220 gentlemen were presented to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge received a select circle at dinner on Saturday at St. James's Palace.

We are sorry to learn that the Countess of Harrowby lies dangerously ill at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At a meeting in the Cathedral Library, last week, it was determined that the Gloucester Musical Festival should take place on the 18th and three following days in September.

The burgesses of Middlesbrough are about to present the wife of the Mayor of the borough with a silver cradle, in commemoration of the lady having become a mother during her husband's Mayoralty.

The students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, held a meeting on Saturday, and nominated for the office of Rector Lord Airlie and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, son, M.P., the feeling rather preponderating in favour of the latter gentleman. The election takes place on the 1st of March.

A handsome organ, by Mr. Allen, of London, has recently been erected in the chapel of the Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury. It has been presented to the chapel by Lady Wetherell Warnsford, to whose manse the school is otherwise largely indebted.

The Hops Excise Duty Repeal Association has just received, according to the *Sussex Express*, an accession to its list of vice-presidents in the names of Lord Harry Vane, M.P., of Battle Abbey, and Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., of Searles, Fletching.

Among the recent arrivals at Oatlands Park Hotel are the following:—Mrs. Colonel Greene and family, Captain and Mrs. Ross King, Rev. H. T. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Lady Holland and party, Bingham Mildmay, Esq., Captain Congreve, Major and Mrs. Norton, Bertram Currie, Esq., Captain Daniell, George Peabody, Esq., Edward Moon, Esq., Vivian Hampton, Esq., Captain Young, J. Matheson, Esq., Rev. J. C. Hodgson, Rev. Mr. Vigne, &c.

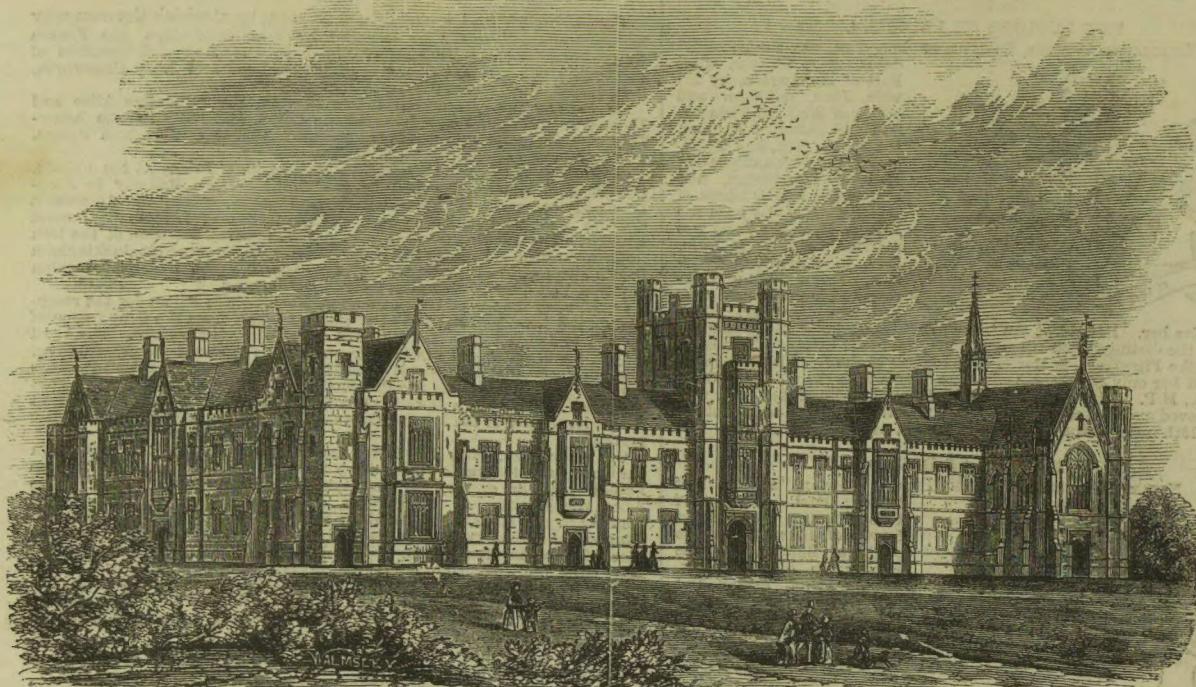
MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Miss Atherton, of Kersal Cell, near Manchester (a descendant of the well-known Dr. Byrom), has made a donation of £5000 to the Manchester Ragged and Industrial Schools, expressing a desire that the money may be applied more particularly towards that branch of the institution which affects "the education and moral training of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children." After paying off the debt this donation will leave £3000 for investment. A portion of the building is to be named the "Byrom Wing," in honour of Miss Atherton's family.

EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.—A gas explosion took place on Saturday last in the sun-dock, Sunderland. The schooner *Dorothy* had taken in a cargo of gas coals for London, and was nearly ready for sea, lying on the west side of the dock. Robert Stafford, one of her crew, went down into the forecastle in the morning, and struck a match to light a lamp, when the accumulated gas from the coals ignited. The deck was burst open, five of her beams were broken, and she received various other damages. Stafford is so much hurt and scorched about the head and face that his life is in imminent danger.

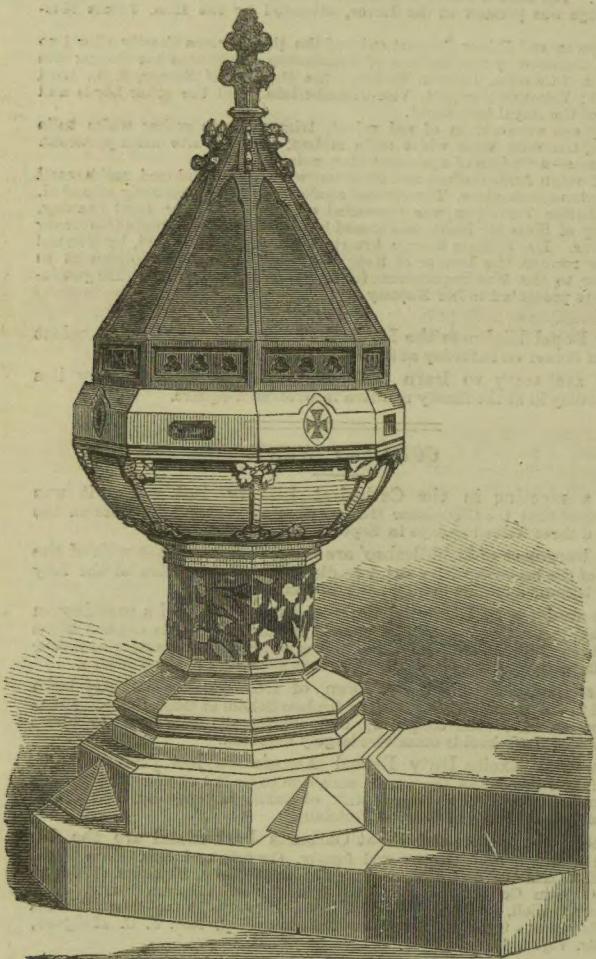
ORTON RECTORY.—CHARGE OF SIMONY.—The Bishop of Carlisle on Monday delivered judgment in his Consistory Court on a charge of simony preferred against the Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, the Rector of Orton. It appeared that his patron, Sir Wastel Brisco, had presented him with the living on the condition, which was signed and sealed, that his lands should be exempted from the payment of tithes, and that Mr. Wilkinson should retire from the living in favour of Sir Wastel's son Fleming when he became of age. In return for these concessions, Sir Wastel presented the reverend gentleman with a bond of £100 a year for life. The Bishop censured Sir Wastel with great severity; and, while dealing more mercifully with Mr. Wilkinson, he yet stigmatised his offence as a very grave one against morality and condemned him to pay all the costs.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW.—A mandate for the election of a Bishop for the diocese of Glasgow has been issued in consequence of the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Trower. It appears that the Right Rev. Prelate has, on account of family affliction, been compelled to reside for some years past at Tunbridge Wells, and last year made a formal application for a coadjutor Bishop, but the proposal was not favourably entertained. In a letter he has addressed to his clergy he says, "Convinced by every day's experience that, in the present tremendous conflict of opinion, it is impossible for a Bishop safely to hold his office while unable to take counsel habitually with his brethren and his clergy, I have come most reluctantly to the conclusion that it is my duty to resign my great responsibility. The burden is too great to be borne under the condition of non-residence in the present state of the Church. I therefore hereby resign my sacred office as Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway into the hands of the Episcopal College, praying for the peace and prosperity of the Scotch Episcopal Church."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—In a Convocation held at Oxford, on Thursday, the decree authorising a petition to the Court of Chancery on the subject of the Boden Professorship and Scholarships was passed without opposition. In a congregation held immediately afterwards the form of statute making fresh arrangements with regard to the Professorships of Logic, Geometry, Astronomy, Latin, &c., which was promulgated a fortnight since, was submitted to the house. On the first portion of the statute, which contained its main provisions, there was no division. The second portion, which concerned the fees of Professors, was opposed, but was carried by a large majority. The statute diminishing the stipend of the Proctors' servants from £50 to £30 per annum was passed without opposition. A form of statute was then promulgated on the subject of the University Sermons, the number of which it is proposed to diminish—1, by omitting the sermons in the Christmas Vacation from December 26th to the Latin sermon before the opening of Lent Term; and 2, by discontinuing the sermons on the (abolished) State holidays. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the statutes.



THE UNIVERSITY AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 201.



NEW FONT AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COLCHESTER.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COLCHESTER.

ON Thursday week this church was reopened, two special services being held on the occasion. The first service commenced at 12.30 p.m., and was attended by a large congregation. The Mayor and Corporation, attired in their robes, were escorted to the church by the borough police, who also remained during the service. The prayers were read by the Rev. Henry Caddell, M.A., Vicar, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. G. Baker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Fulham, from Psalms lxxxiv. 1 and 2. The second service was held at 7.30 p.m., and was also numerously attended. The prayers were again read by the Rev. Henry Caddell. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Calthrop, B.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Great Braisted, who took for his text Psalms cxxii. 1. The collections amounted, in the whole, to upwards of £82.

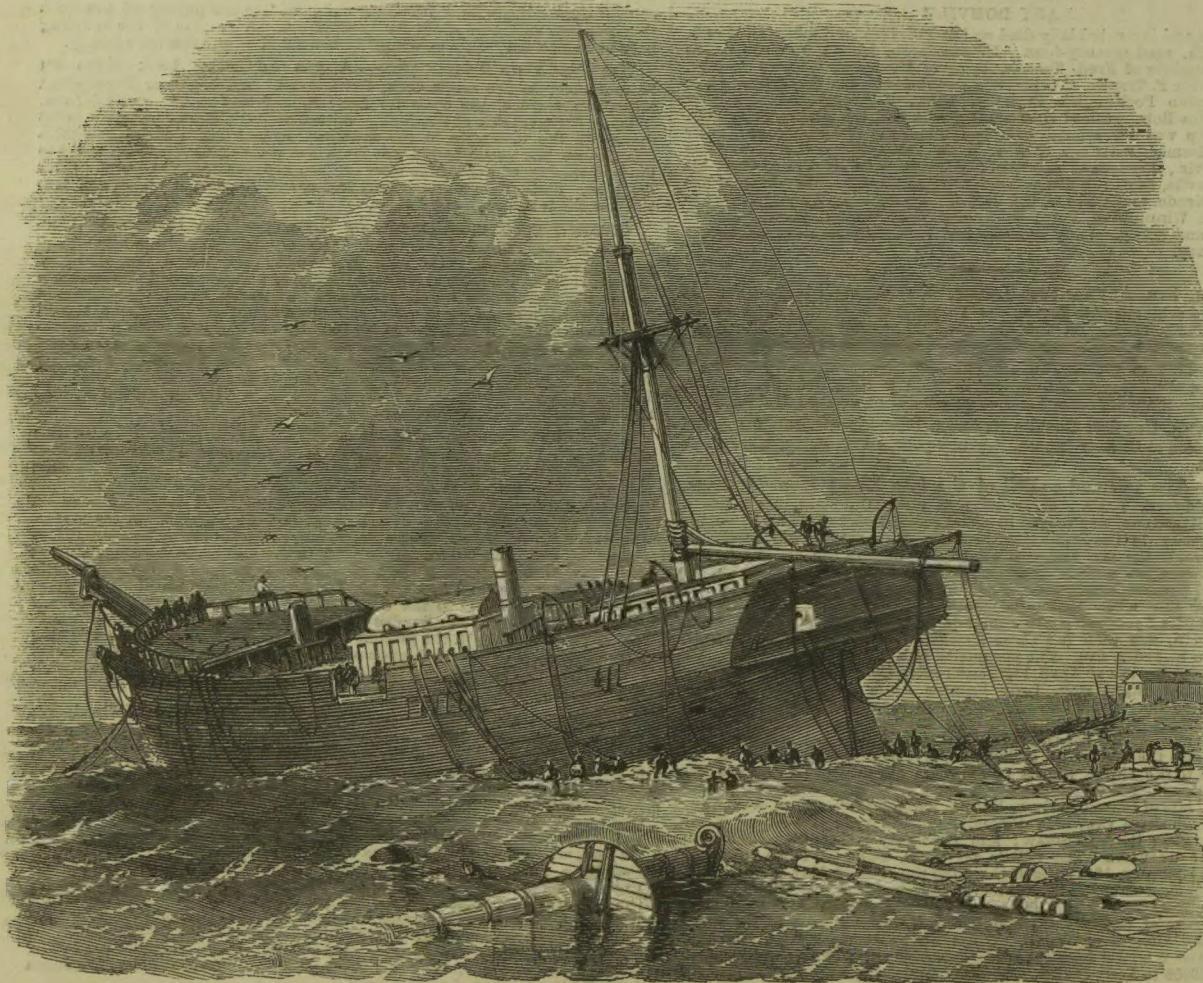
The sacred edifice has been closed nearly four months, during which time a great number of alterations have been made in the interior, the effect of which has been to add considerably to the appearance of the structure, and to the comfort of the congregation.

We give an Engraving of the Font, which is placed at the lower end of the nave, near the principal entrance. It is a simple and elegant piece of workmanship by Earp, of Lambeth, from the design of the architect. The shaft of the pedestal is of alabaster, and the inlay at the rim is of alabaster and coloured marble, while around the edge is engraved the text, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The following devices are on the four faces:—The double triangle, emblem of the Trinity; the cross, emblem of the sufferings of Him by whom we are taught to be born of water and of the spirit; the morning star, intended as an emblem of infant baptism or entrance into the present life through baptism; the evening star, intended to convey the idea of the baptism of death as a necessary door to everlasting life; the one being the earliest Christian act in the morning of life, the other the close of all earthly deeds in the evening thereof. The cover is of carved oak.

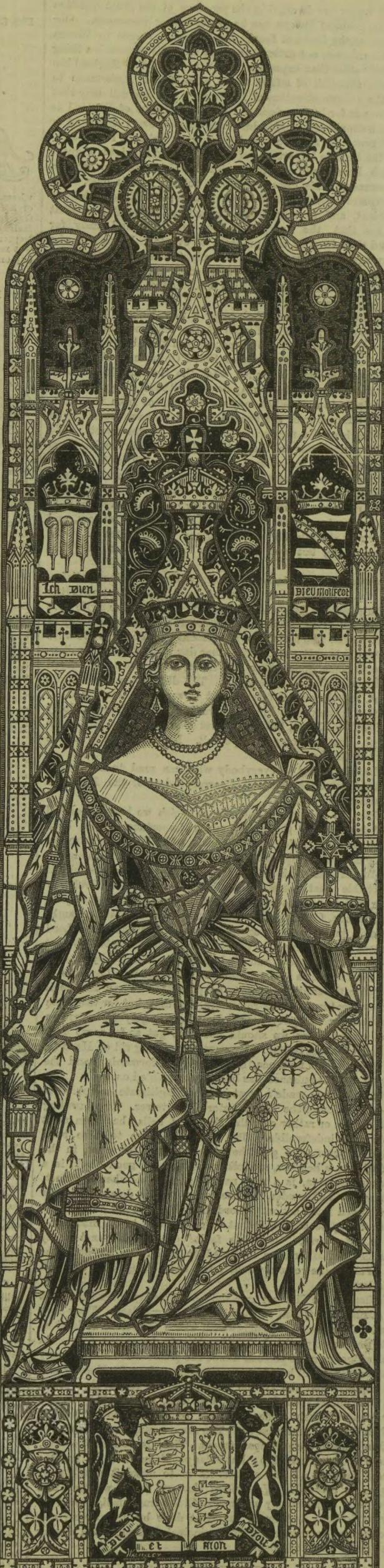
Great credit is due to the Vicar and churchwardens for the energetic way in which they have worked together with the committee from the commencement. Mr. Charles Forster Hayward, of Colchester, and of Adam-street, Adelphi, London, is the architect.

WRECK OF THE HAMBURG BARQUE "DIANA."

THIS ill-fated vessel went on shore in Bracklesome Bay, near Chichester, in the hurricane of Sunday, the 23rd ult. Immediately on the vessel being observed by the coast-guard every assistance was rendered by them, under the able superintendence of Commander Woolaston, of the Cockbush station. The crew were landed in their own boats with much difficulty, the chief officer with two of the men being precipitated into the sea by the fouling of the tackle in lowering, but were rescued by the coast-guard. The Hamburg



THE WRECK OF THE HAMBURG BARQUE "DIANA" IN BRACKLESOME BAY NEAR CHICHESTER.



CENTRAL PORTION OF A PAINTED WINDOW IN THE GREAT HALL OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—SEE PAGE 201.

Consul at Portsmouth, the Chevalier Vandenberg, was promptly on the spot, and immediately attended to the wants of the unfortunate crew, who were comfortably provided for at East Wittering. Through the exertions of the above-named gentleman, assisted by Mr. White, the shipbuilder, and a large body of men, the copper was speedily stripped off the ship's bottom, and the greater portion of the stores and materials saved. The vessel, being so seriously damaged, has been condemned. Our Engraving is from a Sketch by Mr. John Read.



"VANDYKE AND FRANK HALS."—FROM A PICTURE BY D. W. DEANE.—IN THE FLATOU COLLECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

MARCH.

DESPITE certain drawbacks that exist in the nature of our climate, we are prepared to prove that there is no country under the sun in which out-door amusements can be so well enjoyed as in England. The scorching heat, the extreme coldness of the atmosphere, the rapid torrents which inundate other lands, the burning volcano, the avalanche of snow, are all unknown in our sea-girt isle; and if occasionally the pelting, pitiless storm or dense fog confines us to the house, it is merely for a few hours, instead of for weeks, as is the case in foreign regions. We have been led into these reflections by a retrospective view of the last winter, which has been one of the most open seasons we ever remember. Hunting has scarcely been stopped for a day, the coursing meetings have in no instance been postponed in consequence of a hard frost, steeplechases have been run for by horses fetlock deep in dirt, and shooting has been carried on under clear skies and a bright sun, reminding us more of the cloudless climate of Italy than the misty atmosphere of England. The month of March, with its cold and cutting easterly winds, is a sort of interregnum between winter and spring amusements; the sportsman has laid down his gun, the Nimrod feels his hunting-days are numbered, and the fisherman is preparing for his piscatory campaign. There are few who welcome the approach of the opening season with more delight than the disciple of old Izaak Walton. The time draws near when, with rod in hand, he will place himself behind some stunted tree, secluded from the busy haunts of man, by the side of a rapid brook or on the banks of the fast-flowing river which have so often yielded him many a speckled trout and splendid salmon. In the mean time, as the days lengthen, the anxious fisherman prepares his implements of destruction against the finny race. Feathers and silks, gold and silver thread, furs and hair are all put in requisition. As the tender-hearted fabulist Gay writes,

To frame the fur-wrought fly provide
All the gay hues that wait on female pride;
Let nature guide thee. Sometimes golden wire
The shining bellies of the fly require;
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail.
Each gaudy bird some slender tribute brings,
And lends the glowing insect proper wings:
Silks of all colours must their aid impart,
And every fair promote the fisher's art.

The pliant rod now attracts the fisherman's care; the joints and rings are looked to; the lines are uncoiled; the landing-net is repaired; the hook is replenished with the well-barbed hook, fine, round, strong catgut, whipcord, scissors, nippers, and wax. Daily, nay, hourly, is the barometer and weathercock consulted, for the "patient fisher" grows sadly impatient to "take his silent stand beneath the quivering shade." In Pennant's works we find the following advice to London and suburban anglers:—"If the air is cold and raw, the wind high, and the water rough, or if the weather is wet, it is totally useless to attempt to angle in the Thames. When the sky is serene, the air temperate, and the water smooth, you may expect success. The proper hours for angling are from the time the tide is half ebb'd to within two hours of high-water, provided the land floods do not come down. Always put your boat under the wind; that is, if the wind be in the south keep to the Surrey shore, if north to the Middlesex side." The writer then proceeds to point out the Savoy, York, Somerset House, Dorset, Blackfriars, Water-lane, Trig, and Essex Stairs, on the London, and the Falcon, Barge House, Cupars, Windmill, and Lambeth Stairs on the opposite side of the river, as the best places for mooring a boat to angle in the Thames. Wharves, bridges, barges, piers, steam-boats, and gasworks have driven the

fish some few miles out of town, and Brentford is now the nearest spot to the modern Babylon where the angler can exercise his skill. From the aits, opposite Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, Teddington banks, Kingston Wick, and Hampton roach, dace, gudgeon, barbel, and chub abound; while perch and trout are to be found at Sudbury, Walton Deep, and Shepperton. The rivers which empty themselves into the "fruitful Thames" near London were, in days gone by, famed for piscatory sport; but the rapid strides of the march of improvement have converted all the suburban green fields into streets and squares, and choked up the river with gas and garbage. Howell, in describing the attractions of the City, says:—"When the idler was tired of bowls he had nothing to do but to step down to Queenhithe or the Temple," and have an afternoon of recreation such as now alone can be found at Esher, Cobham, Weybridge, or Byfleet. "Go to the river (he continues); what a pleasure it is to go thereon in the summer time in boat or barge, or to go a floundering among the fishermen!" In the regulations, too, of the "committee of free fishermen," recorded by Stowe, will be found

the most severe and stringent laws against eel-spears, and angle-rods with more than two hooks; and there is a provision that fishermen were not to come nearer the metropolis than the Old Swan on the north bank of the river, and St. Mary Overy on the south. An especial enactment provides that it is unlawful "to bend over any net during the time of flood, whereby both salmon and other kind of fish may be prevented swimming upwards!" Alas for the Cockneys! that king of fresh-water fish, the salmon, has taken his departure, being no longer able to live in the troubled and fetid mire of that river described by Drayton as renowned for "ships and swans, Queen Thames." In the reign of Charles II. it was the practice of the ladies about Court to angle in the canal in St. James's Park, to which Waller thus alludes:—

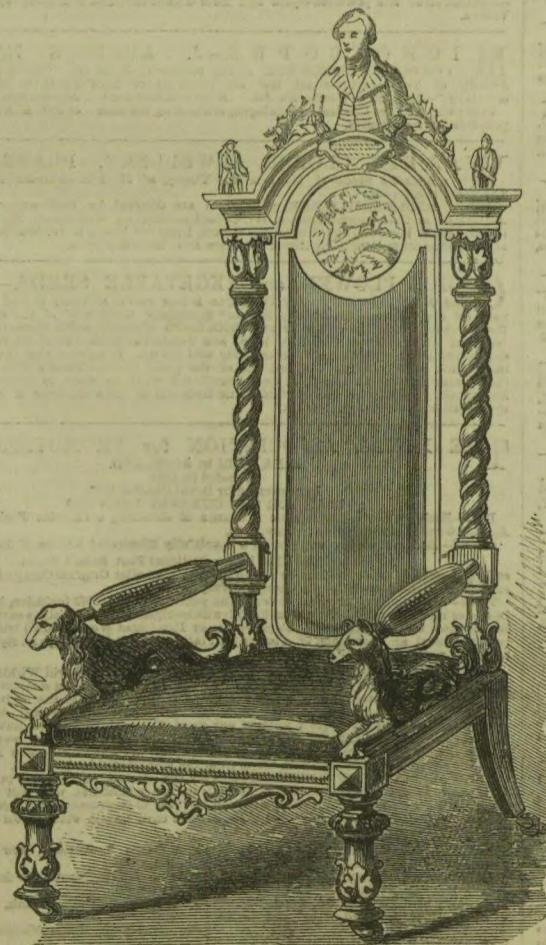
The ladies, angling in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take:
At once victorious with their lines and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I shall now proceed to notice the "gentle craft." That fly-fishing is the sublimity of the sport, and angling the antipodes of it, few will be bold enough to deny; for what can exceed a day with the salmon and trout—the wild ramble by the "hill-girded locks" of the land of mountain and flood, or by the river and streams of England, where the whole scene teems with life, where each spot is full of beauty, where every moment is replete with interest and excitement? Compare this with the regular flat, stale, and unprofitable float and punt work, grilling under a broiling sun in the dog-days, or a cold drizzling day off Battersea Reach, Richmond, or Twickenham, where, according to Thomas Hood, "the fish will not play simple to the *gentiles*, and having taking advice from the *Council of Nice* reject the *Diet of Worms*." During the present month the fisherman may commence his pursuits; the lover of break-neck sports will be able to gratify his vivacious taste at the Liverpool, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, Exeter, Coventry, Birmingham, the Grand Military, and other Steeplechases, (amounting in all to seventeen meetings); and the keen pursuer of the "noble science" may wind up the season with a glorious run or two previous to summering his hunters after one of the most open winters ever known.

THE BURNS PRESS CHAIR.

AMONG the relics of the poet Burns which the recent Centenary called forth is a very beautiful chair, made from the wood of the printing-press on which the first edition of Burns' poems was printed, by Mr. John Wilson, printer, Kilmarnock, in 1786. The press never was out of the possession of the successive proprietors of the *Ayr Advertiser*; and, as the framework was of fine old oak, and in good preservation, and withal not very slightly as the remains of a press, the Centenary suggested to Mr. Gemmell, proprietor of the *Advertiser*, the idea of turning it into something ornamental and useful. It has been converted into an antique drawing-room chair. Mr. Gemmell designed the embellishments, and committed the execution to Messrs. Wilson and Co., upholsterers, Ayr, who, aided by native artists, with drawings and modellings, have produced a chair that does great credit to their establishment. The seat and part of the back is of Utrecht velvet. As much of ornament as was admissible has been worked up in objects illustrative of the poet's writings. The two arms represent the "Twa Dogs," carved from drawings of Mr. Robertson, animal painter, Glasgow. The spiral ivy-twined pillars, that run up on either side of the back, are capped by miniature carved models of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny. The under part of the back is stuffed, but higher up is the form of a medallion, on which is richly engraved, in wood, the scene of Meg catching the tail of Tam o' Shanter's mare on the keystone of the Auld Brig. Surmounting all, and relieved by thistle and holly leaf carving, rises a miniature bust of Burns, after Nasmyth's picture, exceedingly well carved in wood, from a clay model by Mr. Harvey, of Ayr, who also made the drawing for the Witches' Chase on the Auld Brig. Underneath the bust of Burns is a small silver shield, with lines engraved from "The Vision":—

And wear thou this, she solemn said,
And bound the holly round my head,
The polish'd leaves and berries red
Did rustling play:
Did rustling play:
And, like a passing thought, she fled
In light away!



THE BURNS PRESS CHAIR MADE FROM THE PRESS AT WHICH THE FIRST EDITION OF HIS POEMS WAS PRINTED.

The chair, of which we furnish an Engraving, was occupied by Sir James Fergusson, Bart., at the Burns Centenary Festival, in the County Buildings at Ayr, and was much admired.

"VANDYKE AND FRANK HALS." BY D. W. DEANE.

FRANK HALS, a celebrated portrait-painter, though born at Mechlin (1584), properly belongs to the school of Holland, having practised his art at Haerlem. Chaste and vigorous in style, his heads full of life and character, it was the opinion of Vandyke that no artist could have equalled him in his profession if he had given more tenderness to his colours. An amusing story is told of these two great painters, which Mr. Deane has made the subject of the clever picture before us. Vandyke had acquired so high an opinion of Hals' talent, from seeing some of his works, that he resolved to go to Haerlem to pay him a visit before proceeding to England. On arriving at Haerlem, and presenting himself at the artist's house, he found the latter was from home, being, indeed, at the tavern, where he spent more of his time than in his painting-room. Vandyke requested that he might be sent for, representing himself as a gentleman travelling, who was desirous of having his portrait painted, but could only spare two hours for that purpose. The painter readily obliged the summons, and, snatching up the first canvas he could find, set about painting the picture with all possible dispatch, and finished it within the time, desiring his sitter to look at what he had done. Vandyke expressed his approbation of the performance, observing that it appeared to him a very easy art, and that he should like to try what he could do in the same way, requesting him to take his place. In a short time he sketched an admirable portrait of Hals, who, on seeing it, exclaimed, "You are Vandyke or the D—l!" embracing him with enthusiasm. It is added that Vandyke invited Hals to accompany him to England, where his talent would be properly rewarded; but the latter declined the proposal, alleging that he was perfectly content with his situation. Mr. Deane has treated this little incident with characteristic vivacity and a bright and effective pencil. This picture is in the Flatou Collection, now exhibiting at Leggett's new City Gallery, Cornhill."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Cambridge Lent Term divides.
TUESDAY, March 1.—St. David. Reform Bill introduced, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—St. Chad.
THURSDAY, 3.—Peace concluded with Persia, 1837.
FRIDAY, 4.—Menai Tubular Bridge opened, 1850. New Moon, 7h. 11m.
SATURDAY, 5.—Orfila died, 1853. [p.m.]

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 39	10 24	11 10	11 55	11 16	10 31	9 57

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARESON.—Last Week and Two of the Season.—Total abolition of all boxkeeper's fees and booking-charges.—Monday, Feb. 25, Wednesday, March 2, and Saturday, March 5, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE; Messrs. Welch, G. Honey, St. Albany, H. Corri, and W. Harrison; Miss Susan Pyne, Morel, and Louisa G. Honey. Tuesday, March 1, Thursday, 3, and Friday, 4, CATANELLA; Messrs. Pyne, G. Honey, St. Albany, H. Corri, and W. Harrison; Misses Robson, Isaacs, Susan Pyne, Mortimer, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfonso Hollins. To conclude with the popular Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD; Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Pyne, Barnes; Miss Clara Morgan, Maeli, Moriacci and Pasquale. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Private Boxes, 21s. to 43s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. On MONDAY, March 14 (the last night but five), Mr. W. HARRISON will take his BENEFIT.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Last Nights but Three of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, and of the engagement of Miss AMY SEDGWICK. On Tuesday, THE WONDER, in which Miss Elworthy will appear. On Friday, THE HONEYMOON, in which Miss Sedgwick will make her first appearance as Julian; preceded by THE YOUNG MOTHER, and concluding with a Ballet. On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, after the Comedies, a new Drama, entitled THE YOUNG MOTHER, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. W. Farren, and Miss Allen (her first appearance) will sustain the characters. Wednesday and Saturday, positively Last Nights but Three of the Pantomime of UNDINE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—A BENEFIT, on behalf of Mrs. MAGNAMARA, will take place on TUESDAY, MARCH 1, when will be produced THE WONDER, in which Messrs. Howe, Cappendale, Compton, Mores, White, Fitzwilliam, and Elworthy, will appear. After which a Concert, by Miss Ransford, Miss M. Keeley, Mr. Paul Bedford, &c. To be followed by an Address, by Shirley Brook, Esq., which will be spoken by Miss Elworthy. To which will be added an entirely new Drama, entitled THE YOUNG MOTHER, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. W. Farren, and Miss Allen (her first appearance) will sustain the characters. Wednesday and Saturday, positively Last Nights but Three of the Pantomime of UNDINE.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of MR. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, HAMLET; Tuesday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Wednesday, LOUIS XI.; Thursday, MACBETH; Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Saturday, THIS COESIAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, new Comic Drama, THE LEPRACHAUN, THE HOUR AT SEVILLE, and IRELAND AS IT WAS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams, and principal members of the company. Prices as usual.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee and Directress, Miss RO SWANBOROUGH.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the performances will commence with WOOGING IN JEST, to be followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEENE, ye EARL, and ye MAYDENNE; and THE BONNIE FISHWIFE. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, WOOGING IN JEST, KENILWORTH, and THE LITTLE SAVAGE. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday and during the Week, the 100 CURASSIERS; SCENES in the CIRCLE, by Miss Kate Cooke; Madame Planché, &c.; and HARLEQUIN BARON MUNCHAUSEN. Mr. R. Phillips, Stage Manager.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Engagement of Mrs. W. C. FOEBES, recently from the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence with LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia, Mrs. W. C. Forbes. Mr. Sullivan and his talented Son. To conclude with a Favourite Drama.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day, from Eleven to Five, without any extra charge. 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—New Addition. The Count de Montalembert, from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank; the King and Queen of Greece; the King and Queen of Hanover; the King of England, from Richard III, to Queen Victoria. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL at the ST. JAMES'S HALL Every Night (Sunday excepted), in their Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, the most brilliant and varied Entertainment of the day. The wonderful "living Photo-graph" of Mr. Sims Reeves at each representation. Morning Performances on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at TEWKESBURY, Feb. 28; GLOUCESTER March 1; CHELTENHAM, 2 and 3; STROUD, 4.

LECTURES to LADIES.—Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will Deliver a Course of THREE LECTURES on the VALUE of HYGIENIC and MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE to WOMEN at the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTE, 17, Edwards-street, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2; SATURDAY, MARCH 5; WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, at Three p.m.—Tickets to the Course, Half-a-Guinea. To be had, with Prospectus of Lectures, at Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond street; and at the Institute. Single Tickets, Five Shillings.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—On THURSDAY, March 3, MR. EDWIN ATHERSTONE, Author of "The Handwriting on the Wall" "The Fall of Nineveh," &c., will read Two Books from his Unpublished Poem, "Israel in Egypt," the subjects, MOSES IN PRESENCE OF PHARAOH and MOSES TEMPTED BY A DEMON. The Reading will commence at Eight exactly, and will occupy an hour and three quarters. Tickets, 2s. each, to be had in the Library.

WHITTINGTON CLUB, Arundel-street, Strand.—A GRAND FULL-DEESE BALL will be given on TUESDAY, the 1st of March, to inaugurate the Dining and Refreshment Department of the Club. Sherry's Double Band, M.C.S., Messrs. Kelly and Seaton. Tickets, including Supper—Lady, 6s. (lady member, 5s.); Gentleman, 7s. 6d. (members, 6s. 6d.); Double Ticket, 12s. 6d. (members, 10s. 6d.). To be had of members of the Club, or of the Secretary. E. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, Arundel-street, Strand.—President, Mr. Alderman Mechi. A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL will take place on the 1st of MARCH to inaugurate the Dining and Refreshment Department. The Drawing-room parties are resumed. The spacious new Smoking-room, &c., are also reopened. Classes for Languages, Fencing, Music, &c., are formed. Parliamentary Society for Political Debates. Half-yearly Subscription, 21s. 6d. Full particulars may be had at the Secretary's Office. E. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 5—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday open at Ten. Thirteenth Winter Concert at Half-past Two. Vocalist, Madame Anna Bishop. Admission, Ha-fa-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Illustrated Lectures and Band performances daily. The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court, Subscription One Guinea. Sunday, open at Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. J. ELLA, Director.

MUSICAL UNION SOIRES, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAYS, MARCH 8, 22, and APRIL 5. Subscription, One Guinea. Seven Shillings Single Ticket to the Area, and Five Shillings to the Balcony. Sofas remaining unlet, to contain four persons, may be engaged at One Guinea each night. Plan of Balcony seats to be seen at Oliviers, Old Bond-street. Subscriptions for the Series to be paid to Cramer and Co., and Chappell and Co. For other particulars address by letter to 20, Harley-street. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE CONCERTS by his Professional Pupils, assisted by eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers (Full Orchestra, &c.), HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, Wednesday Mornings, April 13, June 8, and July 13, at Two o'clock. Tickets (Series) 41s. 2s.; single, 10s. 6d.; all reserved. To be had only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

HAYDN and WEBER.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening next, FEBRUARY 25th.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. At the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; Hammard's; and Chappell and Co.'s, 5s. New Bond-street.

BARNUM.—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, February 26, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, and March 12. The continued application for Tickets to Mr. BARNUM's Entertainment on "MONEY-MAKING AND HUMBUG" compete with the announcement of the above arrangement. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages a Quarter to Ten. Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Box of Band and Gallery, 1s. Places secured without extra charge at Chappell, Mitchell's, Cramer and Beale's, Julian's, Koth's, 48, Cheapside, and the Hall.

Mr. Parmenter will give his Entertainment at Shrewsbury, Feb. 28; Northampton, March 1; Leamington, 2; Rugby, 3; Bristol, 4; Salisbury, 7; Southampton, 8; Portsea, 9; Hastings, 10; Brighton, 11; London, 12; Leeds, 21.

"If instruction and amusement are the objects of a lecturer, unquestionably Mr. Barnum has attained the highest rank in his profession, and the success of the undertaking has been, as the Scotch Domine exclaims, 'Prodigious!'" despite certain tomahawk critics, who care little for the justice of their remarks so long as they can indulge in a rousing fire of ridicule, a salvo of sarcasm, or a broadside of invective. The American citizen commands not alone the attention of the British public, but draws down sheets of laughter and peals of applause at the unsophisticated eloquence and humour which is happily blended with solid sense, acute judgment, and unanswerable reasoning. Whether we look upon him as the exhibitor of Tom Thumb and the Mermaid, the spirited Messenger of the American Museum at New York, the entrepreneur of the Jeany Lind Opera Company, or an uncompromising supporter of all social reforms in the land of stars and stripes, and him, a worthy and enlightened citizen. The lecture under notice abounds with many anecdotes, apt illustrations, good sense, and worldly wisdom of a thoroughly straightforward character. It exposes humbug; it teaches the listener to avoid being humbugged; and every one who attends it will come away with the strongest feeling that Mr. Barnum is no more of a humbug than the chairman of a temperance meeting is a drunkard after he has exposed the foxy consequences of inebriety.—Review; or, Country Gentleman's Journal, Feb. 19.

A GENTLEMAN of ten years' experience in preparing Boys for Eton and Harrow wishes to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR.—Address, M. N. O., Meers, Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Sandhurst Lodge, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park, N.W.—Thorough Preparation for Addiscombe, Woolwich, &c., or direct Commissions. More than 400 gentlemen have passed into the Army from this Establishment. Terms and references on application.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Vacancies for Pupils and Apprentices in several first-rate houses, including Merchants, Shipbrokers, Engineers, Architects, Solicitors, Wine Merchants, &c. Every information on application to Mr. SALTER, 17, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

CHESS.—The STAUNTON CHESSMEN, 15s. to £10 10s. per set. Caution: Purchasers are requested to observe each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature, without which none are genuine. At all Fancy Repositories. Wholesale, JAQUES, sole manufacturer, Hatton-garden.

MONEY WITHOUT SURETIES.—NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK, 10, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Loans from £5 to £2000 without Sureties, at Extra Risk Premium. Bills discounted. Forms on application, or by post. G. LAURENCE, Manager.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED). Under subsidy from the Indian Government. The Directors give notice that no further applications for the New Shares of this Company can be received after the 23rd inst. By order, JOHN MATHEWSON, Secretary.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange. No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Small Parlour MUTTON, to be obtained at LIDDEPINE and CO'S, 110, New Bond-street. They have no hesitation in declaring it superior to anything on sale in London. Terms: Saddles, 9d. per lb.; Legs, 10d. Ask for Clun Forest Mutton. Fine small Grass Lamb, at 1s. per lb.

BOTTLED ALES, WINES, and FRUITS, if packed with SEYMEUR'S PATENT STRAW ENVELOPES save Heating, Breakage, Fermentation, and Fifteen per Cent in Freight. Sevenpence per Dozen Wholesale. 37, Eastcheap, London, and all Bottlers.

SOHO BAZAAR.—GOVERNESSSES, Tutors, Companions, Superior School Teachers.—The well-known character of this old-established house offers the best security to families seeking English and Foreign Governesses with the highest testimonials in proof of educational ability. The Registry is in charge of a lady of great experience, and with distinct reference to religious qualifications.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for Search.—Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; Crest on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18-carat, Hall marked, sard, or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the gold medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Illustrated Price-list post-free.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Volta, Vienna.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S IMPROVED COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £2 2s.; Student's, £2 12s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially." Household Words, No. 345. A large Assortment Achromatic Microscopes. Just published, an Illustrated Catalogue, containing the name of 1000 Microscopic Objects, post-free for four stamps.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, PLATE, &c., the remaining Stock of the late Mr. Young, of 51, Prince-street, Leicester-square. The Lease being sold.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORE, and CO'S are directed by the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, at their rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on Wednesday, March 9, at 11, an assemblage of beautiful Jewellery, Gold Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Watches of fine finish and other select and valuable items. On view from Saturday prior.

CHOICE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH'S Spring Catalogue is now ready, and may be had free and postpaid on application.—Dr. Lindley, in the "Gardener's Chronicle" of the 6th inst., makes the following remarks:—"Butler and McCulloch's (Covent-garden Market) Spring Catalogue of Choice Flower, Ebrur, Tree, and Vegetable Seeds. This list fills eighty-four closely-printed 8vo pages, and is remarkably well got up. It appears that the correspondent in Sardinia who formerly supplied one of the great London Houses with seeds raised in that warm part of Europe has now transferred what he saves to Messrs. Butler and McCulloch. Let us add that it yields no trade-list in the abundance of its materials or the excellence of its arrangements."

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION for PROMOTION of the FINE ARTS in SCOTLAND. Founded in 1833. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1847.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR 1859. First.—Each Subscriber will have a chance of obtaining a Valuable Work of Art at the Annual General Distribution in July, 1859.

Second.—Each Subscriber will receive a beautifully Illustrated Edition of the Song of AULD LANG SYNE, by the National Poet, Robert Burns.

enriched by Line Engravings by Lumb Stocks, E.A., after Original Compositions executed expressly for the Association by George Harvey, R.A.

Third.—Each Subscriber, who, between the years 1859 and 1863 inclusive, has paid up, in one or more payments, the amount of Five Subscriptions of One Guinea each, will receive, in addition to the Engravings, Engravings, or Illustrated Works, which will be annually issued as usual, an Impression of a beautiful Plate, engraved in the highest style of Line, the same size as the Picture.

"SCENE FROM THE GENTLE SHEPHERD." By Sir David Wilkie, R.A.

Note.—This exquisite picture was engraved thirty years ago, but on a scale inadequate to do justice to its extreme beauty and delicacy of expression. It is the desire of the committee, to which the proprietor of the picture, James T. Gibson-Craig, Esq., has very handsomely acceded, that this perfect work of our great National Painter be now for the first time engraved, of the size of a Plate, and in a very worthy way worthy of it. As soon as the number of Impressions necessary to supply the Subscribers who have compiled with the above regulation has been taken from the Plate it will be destroyed.

THE COLLECTION of SUBSCRIPTIONS for the current year is now in the course of being made by the various Secretaries in their different localities, who will cause receipts made out in the names of their Subscribers of last year to be presented to them for payment.

New Subscribers in London are requested to furnish their names without loss of time to the Honorary Secretaries for that City, viz.:—

William Tweedie, Publisher, 237, Strand. Charles Robertson, 98, Long-acre.

A. T. Richardson, 26, Long-acre.

municate with the Cabinet *viva voce*, and his dispatch, though he is our Ambassador at Paris, on an extraordinary mission to Vienna, where we have already a competent representative! What mean the agitations that pervade all Germany and Italy? And what mean such preparations for evil days even in the smaller States as the prohibition of the export of horses that may be wanted for the artillery? And what means the new map of Europe, published with the sanction, if not approval, of the French Government, and which promises to tell us what shall be the international divisions of the Continent in the year 1860? Miserable Europe! degraded Civilisation! that can be kept in anxiety, suspense, and terror, with all its industry paralysed, and all the delicate operations of commerce rendered uncertain, because of the self-will of one man! The whole political condition of the Continent is rotten and unwholesome. The only true life in it is the life of the peoples who desire to be free, and who see their destinies made the sport of bloody-minded chiefs and self-glorying despots. That there is no freedom at this day except for men who speak the language of Shakespeare is itself the condemnation of Europe; and the justification of England in making herself so strong as to be invulnerable, if not unassailable. While she is unconquerable, and able to play a part in the mighty drama befitting her character and her antecedents, there is some hope left for humanity on our side of the Atlantic.

If Austria were driven out of Italy by a successful insurrection of Lombardo-Venetians and Romans, there would be no feeling of regret in this country, but the very reverse. But between such a consummation and her expulsion by the strong arm of France, for the personal and dynastic objects of Napoleon III, there is a mighty difference. The sympathies of Great Britain would be against Austria in the one case, and with her in the other. The Emperor of the French plays with a dangerous weapon when he plays with insurrection in Italy. The example may prove more contagious than he imagines. If Venice, Milan, Rome, Naples, and Palermo are on the move, Paris may awaken in the middle of its dark night, and dance the mad dance of liberty to the sound of the "Marseillaise." Destiny is no doubt a very great star. But Europe has a destiny as well as the heir of Napoleon. Destiny gave the first Napoleon his Lodi, his Arcole, his Marengo, and his Austerlitz. Destiny gave him the crowns of France and of Italy, but from Destiny he received Moscow and Elba, Waterloo and St. Helena. Destiny has given his successor days of exile and misery—days of glory, honour, dominion, and influence for good or evil—unparalleled in modern history. But Destiny—firm, immutable, preordained—plays what sometimes appears to our finite capacities to be strange pranks with its favourites. As yet the Emperor of the French seems its most fortunate child; but even he, great as he is, cannot afford to set the judgment of the world at defiance, and to outrage the feelings of an age like ours. If he provoke Austria to battle he sows a whirlwind which will inevitably sweep away many things that are now high and mighty. We need not say what those things are, for they are visible to all the world, though not perhaps distinctly seen in the suffocating atmosphere which overclouds the Tuilleries.

THE SALAMANCA DINNER.—We have received from an esteemed correspondent in Paris a letter on the subject of the dinner given to M. Salamanca, by the journalists of Madrid, and upon the proceedings at which we made some comments in our impression of the 12th inst. Our correspondent requests us to correct an error in the translation forwarded to us. The words of the great financier, when speaking of the happiness of his youthful days of poverty and privation, were not that "the man who can satisfy *all* his wishes has no greater enjoyment;" but that "the man who can satisfy *all* his wishes has no longer any enjoyment"—i.e., no more wishes, no more illusions. Our correspondent further states that the dinner was not given bona fide to M. Salamanca, but that he was invited to it by the instruments of his political opponents, who thought not only to annoy him personally, but to turn into ridicule the sumptuous entertainment which he had lately given to the notabilities and the press of Madrid. "The dinner," says our correspondent, "was worse than modest—it was mean. Instead of wine M. Salamanca had to drink the worst Spanish brandy, and instead of havannahs he had to smoke halfpenny cigars." But his hosts had miscalculated the philosophy of their guest. He made the best of the studiously bad fare; drank the bad liquor as if it were his own choicest xeres, smoked the bad cigars without making sign of discomfort, and spoke with such sound sense and unaffected eloquence that the parties to the unworthy joke were won completely over, and the sorry dinner became a triumphant social success, and, what was more unexpected, a political one also."

The Duke of Buckingham has rallied from his recent severe indisposition.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood has forwarded £50 to the National Life-boat Institution.

On Friday next Lord Lyndhurst will call the attention of the House of Lords to the Royal Academy, and to the proposal to remove the establishment from the National Gallery to a new situation, and the conditions of such removal.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The polling at Enniskillen, on Saturday last, ended in the return of Mr. Coles.—The election of a knight to represent the West Riding of Yorkshire took place on Monday morning, at Wakefield. Mr. H. S. Thompson proposed, and Mr. Dunn seconded, the nomination of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. No other candidate having been proposed, Sir John Ramsden was elected member for the West Riding, in the room of Lord Goderich, now Earl of Ripon. Sir John delivered a long speech, in which he recapitulated his political opinions. He would not pledge himself to support any particular measures of Reform.—On Tuesday Mr. Calthorpe was returned for East Worcestershire, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Calthorpe, 2284; Pakington, 1963.—On Thursday Mr. James was elected for the borough of Marylebone by a majority of 2376 over his opponent, Colonel Romilly, the numbers being—James, 6687; Romilly, 3311.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. R. Posnett was Rector and Vicar of Kilmore, Meath. *Rectories:* Rev. C. Coker to Shalstone, Bucks; Rev. J. K. Fowler to East Lambrook, Somerset. *Vicarages:* Rev. E. Baines to Yalding, Kent; Rev. J. James to Long Sutton, Somerset; Rev. J. D. Jones, Incumbent of Llanllorwen, to Llanllorwen; Rev. J. Slater to Halsburgh, Norfolk. *Incumbencies:* Rev. W. W. Burden to Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset; Rev. L. Evans, Vicar of Llanllorwen-y-Croythin, to Yspith Ystwith and Ystradmeurie; Rev. J. B. Fleming to All Saints' Episcopal Chapel, Bath. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. J. E. Alcock to the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire; Rev. C. J. Armistead to the Royal Naval Hospital, Hong-Kong; Rev. R. G. Calthrop, Incumbent of Irton and Drigg, Cumberland, to Lord Muncaster, High Sheriff for Cumberland; Rev. G. L. Langdon, Rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent, to Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Rev. W. P. Vincent to the County Gaol, Stafford. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. M. Farrar to New Church, Upper Avenue-road, Hampstead; Rev. W. R. Hunt to St. Columba's Church, Liverpool; Rev. P. H. Moore, to Lovington, near Castle Cary, Somerset. *Curacies:* Rev. G. Fitzgerald to Kilcoran, Ferns; Rev. E. Lester to the North Shore, Kirkdale; Rev. J. M. Tayler to Calston Wellington and Blackland, Wilts; Rev. W. G. Williams to Halstock, Dorset.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

According to a late return there are 19,109 voters in the city of London, of whom 16,479 are charged with poor rates. The number of houses of the yearly value of £10 and upwards is 14,552.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Fellows of this society took place on Friday week, at their apartments at Somerset House, for the election of officers and other business. The Wollaston Medal was awarded to Mr. Darwin, and the proceeds given to Mr. Peach. On the following day the Fellows and their friends, to the number of seventy, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern—the President, Professor Phillips, in the chair; supported by Sir R. Murchison, the Earl Duxie, Major-General Portlock, Major-General Cameron, C.B., Sir C. Lyall, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., G. F. Scrope, Esq., M.P., R. W. Mynne, Esq., and many other distinguished members of the society.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 996 boys and 944 girls (in all 1940 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1662.—The registrar's returns for the last week state:—The returns for London exhibit a comparatively satisfactory state of the public health. The deaths registered, which in the previous week were 1274, declined to 1156 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1178; but as the deaths in the present return occurred in a population which has increased, they should be compared with the average after it is raised in proportion to that increase, namely with 1296. The result of the comparison is that 140 persons survived last week whose deaths would have been placed on the registers if the mortality had been equal to the average rate for this period of the year.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO HER MAJESTY.—On Tuesday afternoon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Under Sheriffs, Recorder, City Remembrancer, Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, Secondaries, and other civic functionaries, proceeded from Guildhall with an address of congratulation to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on the birth of her Majesty's grandson. The corporation was received by the great officers of State, when they were presented to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer to the address.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—On Thursday morning the ceremony of consecrating Dr. Hills, late Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, to the bishopric of British Columbia, took place in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large number of bishops, clergy, and former parishioners of the new prelate. The service (full choral) was performed by the Rev. Precentor Haden, the Rev. C. M. Arnold, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones (minor canons); and it was throughout of a singularly beautiful and impressive character. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected for his text part of the 26th verse of the 1st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles—"And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias." His Lordship explained at the outset the precise mode of electing candidates for the apostleship in the primitive times of the Church, contrasting it with the democratic principle which prevailed in Athens, and which reduced everything to mere blind chance. The miraculous gifts vouchsafed to the apostles were gone, but the great ordinary gifts of the Church remained, and would remain with her until the end of the world. He congratulated the Church of this country upon her successful efforts to establish her faith in the remotest parts of the earth, and especially in this new district of the world, which could not fail to become of the greatest possible importance. The Bishop designate having been presented to the Archbishop, the Royal mandate was read, and the consecration service was proceeded with in the usual form. An offertory collection was made at the time of communion in behalf of the objects of the new diocese.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The forty-fourth anniversary of the above institution was celebrated on Wednesday by a dinner at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington. Upwards of 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Since its formation this institution has benefited 2452 orphans: 144 girls and 279 boys are now on the establishment, and the pupils are qualified for mercantile situations, for governesses, servants, national schoolmistresses, &c. The income arising from funded property for the previous year was £1818, while the necessary expenses were £11,000, so that the managers have to depend for the large balance entirely on the donations of the public. From sixty to seventy children are admitted annually. The chairman, in presenting the above circumstances to the company, expressed his regret that his official avocations had prevented his personal inspection of the school. He had, however, visited the institution of Mr. Müller, of Bristol, in which 1000 were supported by the donations of the Plymouth brethren, given entirely without solicitation. Now the London Orphan Asylum contained under 500 children, and surely in the great metropolis an institution so much less in extent would not be allowed to languish for want of public benevolence. The right hon. Baronet drew an affecting picture of the claims of the orphan and of destitute children severally upon the benevolence of the more favoured members of society, and concluded by giving the toast of "Prosperity to the London Orphan Asylum." The toast having been duly acknowledged, the list of subscriptions was read, and the sum total was announced to be £2520. A feature of great attraction in the evening's entertainment was the exhibition of a half-size cast of "Emily and the White Doe of Rylstone," the work of Mr. T. M. Miller, formerly a pupil of the institution. The statue was an object of general admiration in the room. In the course of the evening 200 of the children were introduced by the managers, and their healthy and respectable appearance was the subject of general and favourable comment. A musical party sang a selection of appropriate music in the course of the evening.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the third jubilee of this institution was celebrated by a festival at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. An unusually large number of gentlemen were present to commemorate the event. His Royal Highness having paid the customary tribute to her Majesty and the Royal family, proposed the "Army and Navy." General Sir John Burgoyne having returned thanks for the army, and Captain Scott for the navy, the chairman proposed "The Health of the American Minister," who acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, expressing the pleasure he felt in giving his support to this valuable institution. The children of the society being now introduced into the room, the chairman took the opportunity of proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the St. Ann's Asylum," stating that the institution had now been supported by voluntary contributions for 150 years, and that a considerable sum had been expended in promoting its interests. Children from all parts of the world had been maintained, clothed and educated within its walls; and so numerous had been the applications that the committee had been compelled to enlarge the asylum; and at the present time 236 children were under its care, whilst 116 were still unsuccessful. The cost of making the recent additions to the building amounted to upwards of £4000; but the enlargement of the school-rooms had not yet been commenced; and he could not help observing that those rooms (the one accommodating 150 boys, the other between 70 and 80 girls) were not ventilated in such a manner as could be desired. Considering how much still remained to be done, and how essential it was that the committee should be enabled to discharge the liabilities they had incurred, he was compelled to say that, unless the friends of the institution were liberal on this occasion, the charity could not possibly thrive to that extent which they all desired. The toast was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm; and the result was that a list of subscriptions was read amounting in all to nearly £2500. Amongst the toasts proposed by the chairman, and most cordially responded to by the company, was that of Mr. Leeks, the secretary to the institution.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening the fourteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this association was held in Exeter-hall, which was crowded in every part. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president of the association, occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. E. Shipton) read the annual report, which stated that the association numbered 1500. At the last annual meeting the debt of the association amounted to £1479 15s. 2d., on a balance of account made up for the year ending the 28th of February, 1858. To facilitate and simplify the account, the present balance-sheet only embraced the ten months ending the 31st of December last. During that period the receipts amounted to £3961 0s. 3d., and the expenditure to £2737 18s. 8d., leaving an excess of receipts over expenditure of £1223 6s. 7d., which reduced the debt to £256 8s. 7d.; but still in order to carry out the objects of the association with complete efficiency, the committee require an additional income of about £300 a year. During the past year 186 young men joined the association, of whom forty-six belong to the central district. The chairman expressed the great satisfaction it gave him to preside on that occasion, seeing as he did in the vast assemblage before him a body of young men who were the hope of the future of this country. These institutions were of essential value. They were institutions that could only spring up in a country such as this, where civil and religious liberty was the dominant principle of the population. He rejoiced to say, in conclusion, that nothing serious had occurred during the past year to call forth a long speech, or to demand any explanation, and he would therefore at once call upon other gentlemen to address the meeting. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Samuel Martin, Mr. Edward Corderoy, the Rev. William Landells, and the Rev. W. M. Punshon. On the proposition of Mr. Samuel Morley the following motion was carried by acclamation, viz., "That the best thanks of the association and of this meeting are eminently due to the Lord Bishop of Ripon and the other gentlemen who had joined in the delivery of the 14th course of lectures to the young men, just concluded, and that this meeting presents its hearty and respectful thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury for his continued interest in the welfare of the association, and for his presence in the chair this evening"—a compliment which the noble chairman acknowledged, and the proceedings closed, as they began, with prayer. A liberal collection was made at the doors towards the funds of the association.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday last the usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern—Horatio Love, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors was read by Mr. Owen, the secretary. It gave a flattering account of the present state and future prospects of the company. There was an increase in the receipts for the half year ending the 31st of last December over that of the corresponding half year ending in 1857, and the directors were able to declare a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, or £1 12s. 6d. per cent. A proposal of agreement for the working of the lines of the East Suffolk Railway Company by the Eastern Counties Company was agreed to, and the retiring directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday last, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, to receive the report of the directors, and on other business. The Hon. James Byng, chairman of the company, presided. It appeared from the report that the gross receipts for the half year ending the 31st of January amounted to £575,654 3s. 7d., being an increase of £18,549 18s. 7d., as compared with the half year ending the 31st of January, 1858. This increase in the receipts placed in the hands of the directors a balance applicable to a dividend on the ordinary stock of more than £12,000 in excess of that shown in the revenue accounts of the corresponding half year. The report having been agreed to, a dividend of 15s. per share, or £5 per cent for the half year, was then declared. Resolutions authorising the directors to purchase the Caterham Railway, and to subscribe to the undertaking, and enter into a working traffic arrangement with the proposed London-bridge and Charing-cross Railway Company, were agreed to, and four directors going out by rotation were re-elected. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The American Association, or club, of London, loyal to the memory of their great and good Washington, commemorated the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of his birth by a banquet at Willis's Rooms on the 22nd inst. General Campbell, the American Consul, and the newly-elected president of the club, being detained at home by illness, the chair was filled by Mr. Goskey, late American Consul at Southampton. On his right was seated the Hon. Mr. Ward, the recently-appointed United States' Minister to China, who is now on route for his post, and on his left the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, late United States' Minister at Naples. The following toasts were drunk and responded to in order:—"The Memory of Washington," drunk standing in silence; "The President of the United States"; "The Queen of Great Britain"; "The Day we celebrate, the one hundred and twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Birth of Washington," responded to by B. R. Kimball, Esq.; "The Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States," by the Hon. Robert Dale Owen and the Hon. John E. Ward; "The United States and Great Britain—the lands of liberty—may peace between them be eternal," by the Hon. J. Wethered; "Our Country and its Citizens, by Birth and Choice," by Dr. G. Holland; "The Associates of the American Association in London," by A. Ardecockne, Esq.; "The Press at Home and Abroad," by Colonel H. Fuller and Chas. Mackay, Esq., LL.D. With one or two prolix and prosy exceptions, the speaking was eloquent and appropriate. Dr. Mackay's remarks on the identity of the two nations; Colonel Fuller's description of the Mount Vernon Tomb; Mr. Kimball's and Mr. Ward's eulogiums, and Mr. Ardecockne's and Mr. Barney Williams's "songs, sentiments, and speeches" were each and all much to the purpose, and received with the greatest enthusiasm. We give in to-day's *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* a correct view of the Tomb of Washington, accompanied by a description from the pen of Colonel Fuller.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND THE "DERRICK."

THE preparations necessary for fitting this almost national undertaking for sea will date from Monday week, when the intermediate shaft of the paddle-engines was hoisted on board by the large iron floating derrick launched in the autumn of last year. The public will be pleased to learn that an earnest has thus been given for the carrying out of the great enterprise. In the course of a week or so from the present period the river will resound with the clang of hammers busily employed on all parts of the ship; and it is calculated that in a few months the noble vessel will steam her way from the Thames to the broad and flowing waters of the Atlantic. Every precaution has, in fact, been taken under the skilful management of the new company to ensure success. The contracts, now finally entered into, are three in number: to one is intrusted the ironwork; to another is committed the important matter of rigging and sails; and to another the cabin fittings and carpenters' work, which, on so large an area as the *Great Eastern*, forms a chief element. We are happy to learn that in these details everything will be essentially English: comfort will be studied in the fullest measure; anything approaching extravagance will be studiously avoided; and, while no money will be spared, none will be wasted. The poop will be constructed entirely of iron, and its size will be immense; the chief dining saloon will be 120 feet long, forty-seven wide, and nine feet under the beam. In the rough, and so far as an unpractised eye can judge, the arrangements are most complete: the space is ample for all in every department, and bath-rooms are allotted to each class of passengers, well supplied with hot, cold, and sea water.

But what of Monday's operations with the "derrick"? The "derrick," in fact, is a huge crane on a novel principle, affixed to a vessel of such a shape as best suits a light draught of water, with a counterpoise to a leverage of the chain. The shape is rhomboidal, flat-bottomed; and, being entirely of wrought iron, is of great strength and thickness. The cross, or boom, as it is called, of a "derrick," whence is derived the leverage, is of very large proportions. The upper limit is called the king-post, and pulleys passing over it are brought over the other arm of the body of the vessel. The whole principle of the machine is accurately described as that of acquisition and distribution: as fast as the weight is acquired it is distributed over the whole frame of the "derrick," and thence throughout the haul equally.

The value of this great scientific achievement may be slightly estimated by the event of Monday week. At ten o'clock in the morning one of the "derricks" belonging to the Patent Derrick Company took the shaft on board from Mr. Scott Russell's yard, and brought it alongside the ship; chains were quickly made fast to it, and the operation of hauling the ponderous mass of iron on board was performed with the greatest ease and facility in about seventeen minutes. The shaft was deposited on a wooden bed close to the bulwarks on the port side of the ship; and, although its weight with the attached chains was considerably over forty tons, the "trim" of the vessel was not in the least altered. The whole operation was most successfully performed, and fully demonstrated the useful application of the "derrick" in hoisting heavy weights into ships from the water.

THE PADDLE-SHAFT OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

(To the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)

In your impression of Saturday last I notice that in detailing the progress of the engine-fitting of the *Great Eastern* you mention that four main paddle-shafts had been forged before a sufficiently sound one could be obtained. This is not quite correct, and the statement altogether hardly conveys a proper idea of what has been undertaken and what has been done by the spirited Glasgow forgers who undertook the manufacture of these unprecedently large masses of wrought iron. There have really been only three shafts made, and the wonder is, not that so many failures should have taken place, but that a sound shaft of such a gigantic size has been produced at all.

When the specifications for the shafts were first issued, the owners of the great ship sought for a long time in vain for a wrought-iron manufacturer who would undertake to make them; and it must always be remembered to the credit of Messrs. Fulton and Neilson, of the Lancashire Forge Company, that they alone could be induced to undertake the work.

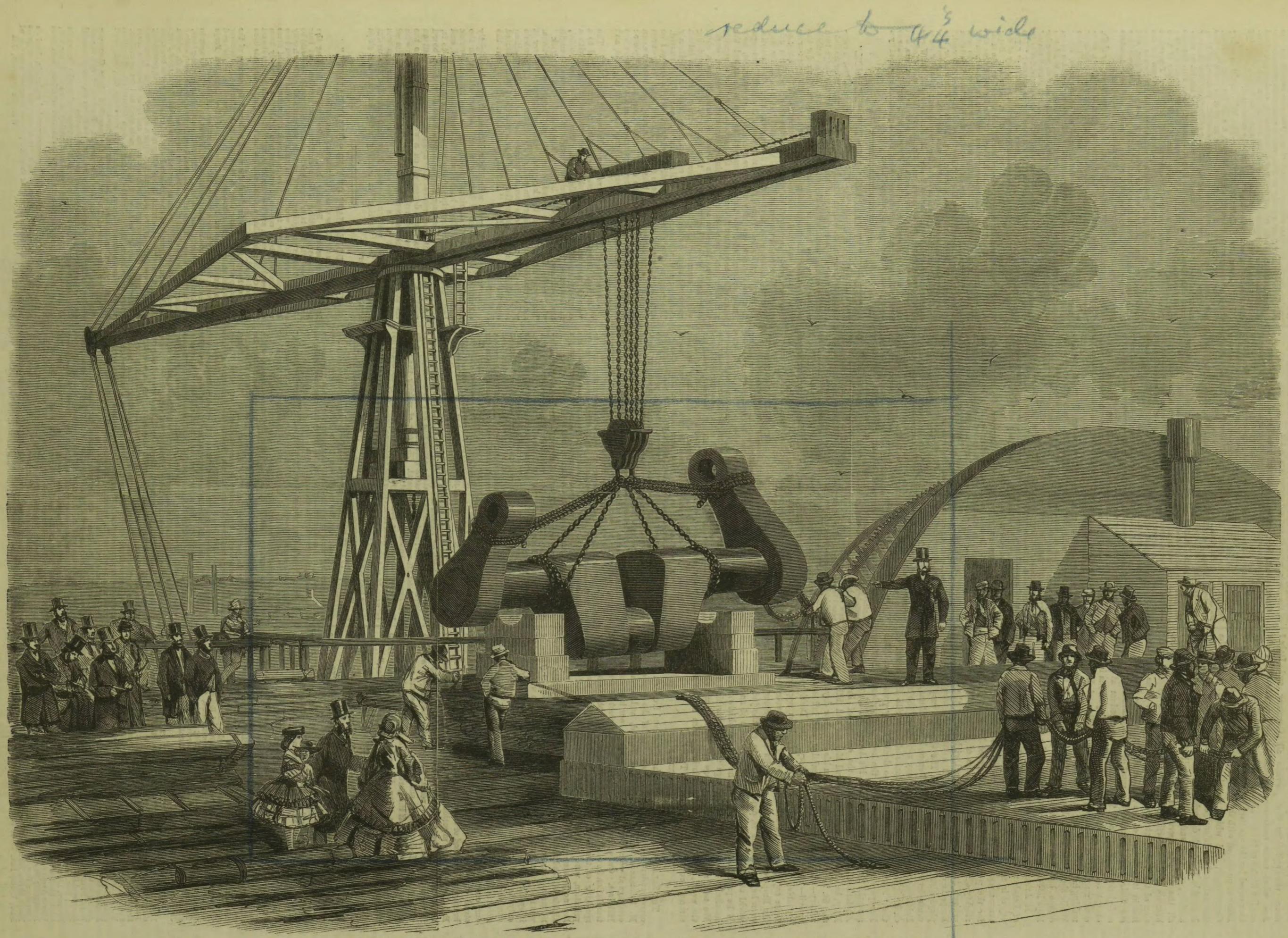
The first shaft was made at the Lancashire Works, in 1856. It was sent to the Great Ship Works, and, on being subjected to heating and cooling tests, certain flaws, the existence of which had been known prior to its quitting Scotland, were developed so far as to cause its rejection. This shaft, which has an enormous double crank at its centre, now lies in the Glasgow Forge Works of Mr. Alexander Fulton, where I saw it last week, cut in two right through the centre of the crank by a slotting-machine. This cut, presenting a solid face of between two and three feet square, shows perfect soundness at that part. The flaws are at the crank necks and arms, where the cross slabs of metal are laid on to weld up to the main shaft and the crank-pin. Every forger knows the difficulties arising in such formations, difficulties which under the circumstances, as regards the enormous size, may well have caused mechanical men to deem them insurmountable.

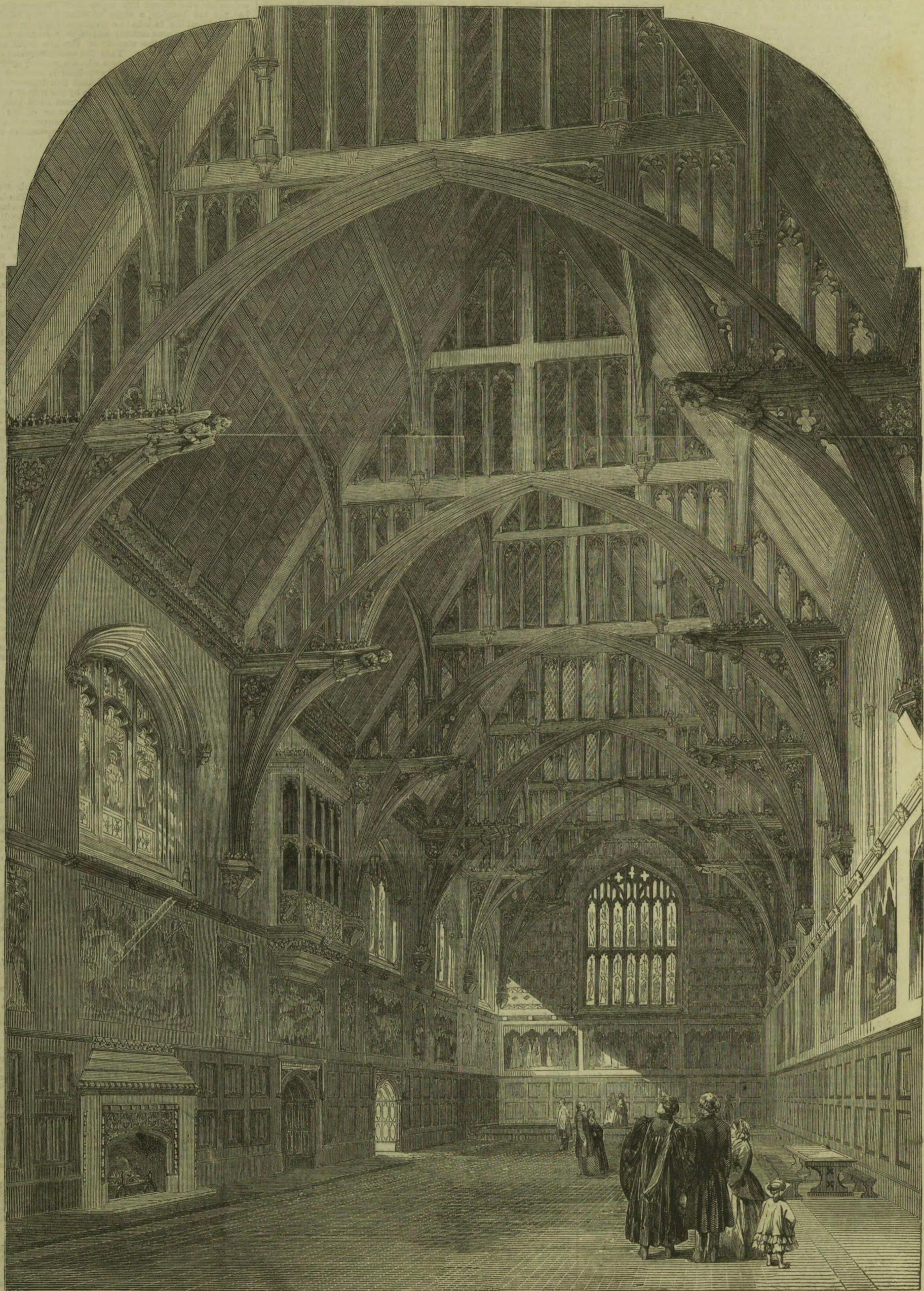
Upon the occurrence of this first failure the Lancashire Forge Company "tried again," and again were they unsuccessful. Portions of this second shaft were then worked up with new iron, and the result was the successful production of the shaft now on board the *Great Eastern*.

This shaft weighed as forged, without its separate end cranks, upwards of thirty tons. The price charged was considerably above £100 per ton, but, even at this enormous rate, the loss to the makers must have been great indeed.

The whole of the work of these forgings was executed under Mr. Condie's moving cylinder-steam-hammers, which are themselves objects of great interest, from their size and peculiar suitability for shaping large masses of wrought iron.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, C.E.





THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

It has been stated by recent travellers in Australia that few things are more striking than the different tone of idea which prevails in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. In the latter, although there is a sufficient feeling of attachment to the mother country in all essential respects to render any notion of a desire to sever the ties which bind the colony to England very remote, if not altogether non-existent, yet in most of the details of Government, in habits,

social institutions, and personal impulses, there is a tendency to rapidity and freedom of action which is more allied to the go-ahead principles of the United States than to the conservative progress of this country. In New South Wales, and in Sydney especially, the features of resemblance to home are more distinctly marked, and there is a greater inclination towards preserving the peculiarities of the Old World in the tastes of the inhabitants and the character of their institutions. Indeed, we are told that an Englishman, on his

arrival at Sydney, is scarcely conscious of any diversity of sensation from that which he could experience on first visiting a first-class city under the degree of the metropolis in Great Britain. This characteristic of the capital of New South Wales is strikingly developed in the foundation of the University of Sydney. To the patriotic efforts and untiring energy of Sir Charles Nicholson, D.C.L., the late Speaker of the Legislative Council, are mainly owing the establishment of an educational institution founded on the plan of our

great home Universities, and in the material arrangements of which much has been done to keep up association with those time-honoured seats of learning. In our present Number we give some Illustrations of this building, so interesting in its origination and so gracefully and fittingly carried out in its architectural designs.

Our first Sketch represents the grand façade of the buildings intended to comprise the University. They have been for some three or four years past in the course of erection, from the designs of Mr. Blacket, the colonial architect; and, by their intrinsic merits, and by their magnitude, cost, locality, and the important influences which the foundation will exercise on the future of the Southern World, they form a peculiarly fitting subject for illustration. It will be seen that the style of architecture chosen is one which is essentially English in its nature, and that the whole intention of the plan bears about it a home familiarity which is unmistakable.

The Hall is one of the most striking features of the pile of building. It is roofed with open timbers, the design for this portion of the structure being taken from the roof of Westminster Hall. The windows are to be filled with stained glass of the richest and most costly description. Sir Charles Nicholson, who has been for some time in this country, and continuing those efforts on behalf of the institution which gave so much support to the entire undertaking in Sydney, intrusted the execution of this important part of the decorations to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of 23, Cardington-street, Euston-square; and, having engaged their attention and superintendence during the last two years, the works have been completed and the windows dispatched to Sydney. Previously to the undertaking being actually commenced, the cartoon designs for the whole were submitted for the approval of her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and recently, at the completion of the work, the artists had the honour of exhibiting the whole of them to the Queen and Prince in the throne-room at Windsor Castle. At each end of the hall is a large transomed window of seven lights in width. These are filled with life-sized effigies of the founders of Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The figures are represented in the rich and varied costumes peculiar to the period. These two windows are executed at the cost, in the one case of Sir Charles Nicholson, the Provost of the University; and in the other of Sir Daniel Cooper, also of Sydney. On one side of the hall is a very large bay window, which is to be filled with representations of the Sovereigns of England, her present Majesty being shown in the central compartment. Of this compartment we give an illustration. This window is of fifteen lights, three tiers. The cost of this elaborate work is borne by the munificence of J. H. Challis, Esq., of Sydney. In the sides of the hall are eleven three-light windows, in which are placed as subjects for the stained glass a series of the great masters of learning who have flourished in the old country. These figures, like those in the Oxford and Cambridge window, are of the size of life.

In the Oxford window are comprised the following figures:—Alfred the Great, University; Walter de Merton, Merton; Bishop of Lincoln, Brasenose; Bishop Fox, Corpus Christi; Bishop Fleming, Lincoln; Queen Elizabeth, Jesus; Queen Philippa, Queens; Archbishop Chichele, All Souls'; R. Wightwick, B.D., Pembroke; William of Waynflete, Magdalene; Cardinal Wolsey, Christ's Church; William of Wykeham, New College; John de Balliol, Belliol; Bishop Stapleton, Exeter.

The Cambridge window includes:—Hugh de Balham, Peterhouse; the Lady Elizabeth Clare, Clare College; Mary de St. Paul, Pembroke; John Caius, Caius; Bishop Bateman, Trinity Hall; Henry VI, King's College; Margaret of Anjou, Queen's College; Robert Woodlark, St. Catherine's; Bishop Alcock, Jesus; Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Christ's and St. John's; Henry VIII, Trinity; Sir W. Mildmay, Emmanuel; Baron Audley, Magdalene; Lady Frances Sidney, Sidney Sussex.

The effigies in the side windows are as follow:—Venerable Bede, Roger Bacon, Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sir Walter Raleigh, Selden, Dryden, Boyle, Gray, Dr. Black, Alcuinus, Robert Greathead, Fortescue, Earl of Surrey, Shakespeare, Lord Bacon, Milton, Pope, Newton, Johnson, Blackstone, Cudmon, John Duns Scotus, James I, King of Scotland, Spenser, Massinger and Ford, Sir P. Sidney, Harvey, Addison, Locke, Burke, and Cook.

Two rich heraldic windows have also been prepared for the principal staircase of the building.

Altogether the institution promises to be in every respect worthy of a country which is fast outgrowing the dimensions of a province, and which bears about it evidences of its ultimate attainment to the dignity of an empire.

Sir Charles Nicholson has formed a collection of Egyptian antiquities, gathered during his travels in Egypt in the years 1856-7, as a nucleus to a museum in Sydney. Many of the specimens, particularly of the papyri, are unique. A catalogue has been made under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Bonomi, F.S.A.; and the talents of Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, and of the Rev. D. S. Heath, M.A., have been called into action in the translation of the papyri. Professor Malden, of University College, London, and C. W. Goodwin, of the Inner Temple, have assisted in rendering the catalogue as complete as possible. The whole of the objects have been placed in the care of Mr. Henson, of the Strand, to arrange, and finally to send them to their destination.

Rumour speaks of a misunderstanding between Mr. Charles Dickens and his publishers, Messrs. Bradbury and Evans; and the publication of a new serial under Mr. Dickens's management, to be issued by Chapman and Hall.

On Monday the emigrants for Table Bay were embarked at Southampton on board the ship *Aurifera*, 235 tons, comprising 161 British and Irish emigrants, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and various trades; also 74 Germans—the latter chiefly vine-dressers and wine-makers, selected by the Hon. Mr. Field, the Cape Emigration Commissioner.

TWO NEW BARONETIES, it is stated by the *Globe*, are about to be conferred—one on Mr. Cunard, the great shipowner, to whose energy and enterprise we owe the establishment of the line of steam-packets well known by his name; and the other on Sir Charles Nicholson, whose well-deserved reputation in the Australian colonies fully justifies the new honour.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH SEA AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday the steamers *Lapwing* and *Iseman* came into collision, off the Mull of Kintyre, when the former vessel sank within four minutes. The passengers and crew were all saved, with the exception of a woman and the cabin-boy, who were below. The *Iseman* was severely damaged, and only saved by having extra water-tight compartments.

POSTAGES OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a warrant stating that every British newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom to the East Indies, via Southampton and Egypt, may be sent for 2d. There is to be a proportionate increase of postage where the weight exceeds four ounces. This warrant also states that every British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom addressed to China, Hong Kong, Siam, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, may be transmitted by the post to China, Hong-Kong, Siam, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, by packet-boat, via Southampton and Egypt, at a rate of 2d. each.

THE ESTATES OF THE LATE JOHN SADLEIR.—The protracted litigation between the official manager of the Tipperary Bank and the London and County Bank relative to the ownership of the estates of the late John Sadleir, has been brought to a close. Judge Longfield, it will be remembered, declared the London and County Bank entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the Sadleir estates in the Encumbered Estates Court, and it was against this decision that the official manager of the Tipperary Bank appealed to the Court of Chancery Appeal. After a lengthened argument on Saturday the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal delivered judgment, affirming the decision of Judge Longfield, by which the London and County Bank became entitled to a sum of about £70,000.

BRITISH ARTISTS IN PARIS.—The following letter, signed by upwards of thirty British artists, several of them Royal Academicians and Associates, headed by C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., has been addressed to Théophile Silvestre, Esq. (appointed by the French Government to inspect the Fine Arts):—“Sir.—We have received with great interest the kind invitation of H. E. the Minister of State and of the Household of the Emperor of the French, who has reserved a special room for our works at the Exhibition of the Fine Arts which is to open on the 15th of April next in Paris. We are much gratified by this appeal of the French Government, and we hasten to answer it. We would suggest that H. E. the Minister of State should instruct you to appoint in London a person who, in conjunction with us and with yourself, should be specially intrusted with the duty of receiving our works. We have full confidence in the Director of the annual exhibitions of French pictures in London, Mr. Ernest Gambart, and we should be glad to find H. E. the Minister of State showing his concurrence in our sentiments by appointing that gentleman to act with you.”

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the days when there were giants in Parliament, as our forefathers emphatically declared that there were, measures used to be carried by storm; in these times the tactic adopted appears to be to proceed by sapping. All the angular questions are being passed so noiselessly that one hardly sees what Parliamentary capital will be left to the rising members, or those who do duty for that class—one which, by the way, is yearly getting more infinitesimal. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister does not occupy two hours in discussion, and church rates are slipping out of the fingers of the half-dozen gentlemen who have connected their names with that most English institution—a grievance. Even Mr. Newdegate protests more in sorrow than in anger at the curious and significant fact of two members of the Jewish persuasion being elected to the House of Commons on the same day. To Baron Mayer de Rothschild he was able to fasten out his objections; but for Alderman Salomons he had only a groan, which was not at all superb, as the new member for Greenwich stood at one side of the table, and Mr. Lever, whose politics are comprised in the establishment of a packet station at Galway, at the other, each with his own clerk and his own oath, and his own copy of the Scriptures; forming a tableau novel on the floor of the House, but to all appearance not striking or exciting, as the latest standing proof of the progress of civil and religious liberty did not obtain a single cheer and scarcely a passing notice. Nevertheless there are symptoms, however slight, of there being life in the House yet. The attendance has been fuller, and once or twice there have been indications of that heaving and surging of the mass which accompanies exciting discussions and precedes angry divisions. Something, too, of combativeness and of unwillingness to listen to the voice of the charmer is to be traced in the doggedness with which some independent members, whatever that means, have stuck to their right of bringing on unpleasant questions on the motion for the adjournment from Friday to Monday, and on going into Committee of Supply. A keen and ready observer of the temper of the House like Mr. Disraeli could not fail to give an intimation of the lurking existence of such a spirit; for on more than one occasion, in making appeals to gentlemen opposite to give way, he has begun his address with a slight touch of haughtiness and a tendency to school, and almost to scold, the unreadiness of those whom he was asking what he insinuated was a favour which he had a right to command; but with that faculty which he possesses of seeing every expression on everyone's face, under the simulation of a lack-lustre gaze of his eye, he has detected something which has caused him to glide into that deferential, almost fawning tone, which is habitual with him when he is not standing at bay, and which is so characteristic of a race which is not exactly Anglo-Saxon. Something of the same idea has also evidently crossed the mind of Lord Palmerston, for few and meagre as have been the opportunities for vindicating the mission of a leader of Opposition which have occurred, he has not failed to give a spice of his quality in that relation. He has supported the free lances who desire to skirmish in the flanks of the Government before the line of battle has been arranged; and, as usual, he has made one of those unconscious hits for which he is famous. When in describing what the architectural style of the Foreign Office ought, in his opinion, to be, he unconsciously sketched his own personal characteristics as displayed in connection with that department in a manner which was too palpable not to be caught up by the laughter and cheers of the House. One thing is certain, that, supposing the surmise to be correct that there are signs of an inclination on the part of the Opposition to show their teeth, Mr. Disraeli never made a greater mistake in tactics than when he threatened to postpone the introduction of his Reform Bill, merely because some adventurous gentleman wished to snatch the greater part of Friday night from the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is not very likely that any one cares in reality about reforming the representation of the people; but every one connected with Parliament does desire the breaking up of the monotony of this abnormally dull Session, hitherto productive of nothing more stimulant than the sickly sweetness of Mr. Ayrton's eloquence, Mr. Walpole's mild and diluted efforts to attain a similitude to the late Sir Robert Peel (which are successful only as far as the sleeves of his coat are concerned), and Mr. Locke King's lumbering attempts at insinuating one of his little bills, which remind one so much of the hesitating attentions of the famous Mr. Toots. Depend upon it, therefore, any attempt to baulk the curiosity which is very naturally excited with regard to that political phenomenon, a Reform bill, inaugurated by a quasi Tory Ministry, even for a week, will elicit an amount of savagery that may be contented with nothing less than the holocaust of the Treasury bench. Another proof of movement on the part of Lord Palmerston is to be traced in his notice of bringing on the subject of foreign policy; and little faith could be felt in his jaunty, off-hand suggestion that he has very little to say, and nothing to interfere with that grand scheme of the immediate reconstruction of the Navy, which has been so slow of incubation.

It is often asked by persons who are weary of waiting for Parliamentary rousing, what has become of the Irish members? Is it not possibly owing to the diluted condition of that once unpleasantly vital body that much of the existing monotony is due? English members can misconduct themselves on proper provocation; but most of the provocation used to depend on the Irish members. What has become of that strongly-accented—something more than quarrelsome, always combative—little confederation which professed to be purely national, and which was accustomed to cause the non-Celtic section of observers of Parliamentary proceedings to con over the various arguments against the Repeal of the Union, and see little weight in them as compared with the sense they entertained of the desirability of not being compelled to hear and to see a great deal that took place when the affairs of the sister kingdom were fizzing and popping about the House? Even at that time there was a decided overthrow of the theory that the Irish were a witty or humorous race; for, how much soever of passion there might have been, there was seldom if ever any fun in their rows. But if then there was no gaiety, which is in itself graceful, about them, at present the sayings from Irish senatorial lips are duller than dulness itself. No one exactly knows what party an Irish member now belongs to; and they do not even attempt the inflated and solemn style of speaking which we used to believe made up, in combination with roaring jocularity and impulsive vehemence, the gaudy mosaic of Hibernian oratory. Now they rise from all sorts of impossible places, stand upright, look austere, and deliver themselves of business-like addresses which smack considerably of quarter sessions and boards of guardians. There has been a good deal of Irish legislation put into the front of the concerns of this Session, but it has been brought on early in the evening; and this fact may perhaps give the clue to the tone above indicated which prevails in that section of the House. Has the dexterous leader of that assembly determined to have no more scenes at two o'clock in the morning such as used to go nigh to swamp the exhausted Speaker? However that may be, it is certain that Irish memberdom is fast losing its individuality in the Imperial Parliament.

If this year a country like ours, which is not overwhelmed with public amusements, is getting discontented with the circumstance that the House of Commons, which has been accustomed to provide us with occasional passages and parenthetical scenes which were by a sort of *douce violence* supposed to be entertaining, there is no comfort or hope in that respect to be caught from the House of Lords. In that august but supererogatory assembly one does not look for much that is inconsistent with the ponderous gravity of the *patres conscripti* of the State; at the same time the hours from five to seven were wont to be once in a way not wholly unlively. When Lord Derby led the Opposition he went in for a kind of light contest with Government, which of course, now that he is so heavily weighted, he does not find convenient; and Lord Granville, on whom that business has devolved, seems to have fallen into a state of chronic gout, which, however generative of testiness and abstract combativeness, is rather a damper on the prescribed airiness of his

unofficial office. Lord Ellenborough, though no doubt willing enough (and he has shown just a taste of his disposition in that respect) to stick illimitable thorns into the sides of colleagues who offered him up as their Parliamentary scapegoat, has yet too haughty a sense of what is due to the decencies of co-political life to take in a pronounced manner such a questionable and even ruinous course; and so he is mute and pensive, and attitudinises, after the manner of the late Duke of Wellington, more intensely than ever. Thus the conversation of the sixteen or seventeen aristocratic personages who are waiting every evening in the Upper House for the dinner-hour is confined to the unintelligible technical mutterings of that link between the peers and the rest of mankind which is known by the title of the Law Lords. It ought, however, to be stated as great news that the Duke of Argyll, who had vanished from the scene of his labours ever since his elimination from office, has reappeared and bestirred himself, and there is a world of hope and expectation in so interesting a fact.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their second concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The hall was full; indeed the members of the society themselves form a large audience, their number being nearly nine hundred (we are told), besides the subscribers. There is no limitation, we believe, to the admission of members and associates. The great feature of the concert was Spohr's symphony “Die Weih der Tüne” (“The Power of Sound,” as the title has been translated), the only work of its class which, in the vastness of its conception, can be compared to the stupendous creations of Beethoven. It is a descriptive poem, in which the tones and combinations of the orchestra form a language suggestive, with singular clearness and force, of the grandest and most beautiful images. This sublime work has in some measure been made known to our musical public by several fine performances at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society; but it must be much more frequently heard before it can be well understood and appreciated. On this occasion the execution was excellent, and did great honour to the orchestra and their able conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. The rest of the concert was not very interesting. A so-called “highland overture,” by Gadé, a young Danish composer, much lauded by some Continental critics, did not appear to us to justify their praise of him. It exhibited no national character whatever, and was altogether weak and commonplace. Purcell's magnificent scene from “The Indian Queen,” “Ye twice ten hundred deities,” was spoiled by a noisy modern accompaniment; and, though well sung by Mr. Santley, it proved ineffective. The best vocal performances were, Mr. Henry Smart's Italian scene, “Medora,” and Rossi's “Ah! rendimi il core,” both admirably sung by Miss Dolby. A solo for the pianoforte, accompanied by the orchestra, composed and performed by M. Silas, was warmly and deservedly applauded. On the whole the selection of pieces on this occasion cannot be applauded; but Spohr's glorious symphony made up for many deficiencies.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS at St. James's Hall flourish under the improved system of management. Monday last was a “Mozart Night;” the music being wholly selected from the works of that great master. The programme included the grand quintet in G minor; the trio in E flat for the piano, clarinet, and viola; the quartet in C major, and the sonata in B flat for the piano and violin. All these pieces were executed in perfection; the performers being Messrs. Sainton and Ries, violins; Messrs. Doyle and Scheurs, violas; Signor Piatti, violoncello; and Mr. Benedict, pianoforte. Two organ pieces were performed by Mr. E. Hopkins. Several beautiful airs and concerted pieces were sung by Miss Stabbach, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Santley. Miss Palmer especially distinguished herself by her performance of the pathetic song, “L'Addio,” which was loudly encored. The hall was crowded to the doors, and this refined and classical concert was received with every mark of the highest satisfaction.

The MADRIGAL SOCIETY held their anniversary meeting at Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, the 17th. Sir George Clark, the president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a large assemblage of members and visitors. In the course of the evening a number of beautiful madrigals of the Italian and English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were sung by the company. The Madrigal Society was founded in the year 1741, and has continued to meet without interruption ever since that time, keeping alive the love for our fine old vocal harmony through many changes of musical taste and fashion.

Herr WILHELM GANZ gave a concert at the Hanover square Rooms on Saturday evening last, which was attended by a crowded audience. M. Ganz is a highly-accomplished pianist and composer, and several of his performances and compositions were received with great and well-deserved applause. Among the instrumental pieces, the most remarkable were Weber's pianoforte quartet, in which M. Ganz was accompanied by Messrs. Remenyi, Goffrie, and Piatti; and Beethoven's andante, with variations, from the Kreutzer sonata, played by M. Ganz and M. Remenyi. M. Ganz also performed a brilliant and effective fantasia on themes from the “Traviata;” and several vocal pieces were sung by Miss Stabbach, Miss Louisa Vining, Mr. Santley, and other favourite vocalists.

MISS VICTOIRE BALFE made her débüt at Turin on Thursday the 17th of this month, in the character of *Amina*, in “La Sonnambula,” with the most brilliant success. She was called for at the end of each act, and at the conclusion of the opera, when she was greeted with acclamations which continued for several minutes.

THE “AVE MARIA” composed by Mendelssohn for the opera of “Loreley,” will be produced for the first time in public on Wednesday evening next, March 2, at the performance of the Vocal Association, to which society E. Buxton, Esq., has conceded the exclusive right of performing the “Ave Maria;” and, to add a greater interest to the work, it has been decided to produce the whole of the finale to the first act of the opera of “Loreley.” Madame Catherine Hayes will sing the soprano music. Another feature of the evening's performance will be Dr. Bennett's “May Queen.” The band and choir, under the direction of M. Benedict, will number 400 performers.

A NEW OPERA.—We learn from the *Bulletin* that Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, has achieved a fresh musical triumph. A new opera, composed by his Highness, and called “Diana of Solangon,” has been produced at Dresden with marked success. The music is described as being of the modern school, but original and pleasing in its character.

MISS PYNE.—Some doubts having been expressed of our accuracy as to the age of Miss Louisa Pyne in the memoir which accompanied her portrait last week, we have ascertained, on her own authority, that our account was correct. A correspondent, who says he heard her sing “Waft her, angels,” at the Marylebone Institution in 1839, must be mistaken, as she never sang at the Marylebone Institution in her life. He probably confounds her with another Louisa Pyne, her cousin (since Mrs. Willmore), who was a promising young singer about the time he mentions.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Howard Paul has added two new impersonations to his amusing “Patchwork.” One of them, Betsy Wareing, a charwoman afflicted with “rheumatism,” is a capital sketch of character. Mrs. Howard Paul continues her astonishing reproduction of Mr. Sims Reeves in Dr. Mackay's “Who shall be Fairest.” The Monday performance of “Patchwork” is announced as its thousandth representation.

THE BROWNING'S AND MADAME JESSE WHITE MARIO.—The subjoined statement from Mr. and Mrs. Browning, the distinguished poet and poetess, has been sent by one of their friends to the United States, with the desire that it should be laid before the American public through the newspaper press:—“Having seen a statement in the American newspaper that Madame Mario, late Miss Jessie Meriton White, has arrived in the United States ‘recommended by the Brownings,’ &c., to lecture on ‘Orsini’ and ‘Italian Politics,’ we feel ourselves forced to explain distinctly that, with a strong personal affection and esteem for Madame Mario, and a love for liberty and the democracy still better known to all who know us, we yet entirely dissent both from her views of Orsini and her opinions upon Piedmont, considering that every attack on the Piedmontese Government is levelled also against the general Italian cause. This is the first time we have noticed a printed observation on ourselves, and only a painful sense of duty constrains us to do so now.” ROBERT BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.—Rome, Jan. 5, 1859.”

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Earl Grey having resumed and pursued at some length his comments on the question relating to the Ionian Islands, the Earl of Derby stated that Sir H. Storks, the newly-appointed High Commissioner, had already arrived at Corfu; and that Mr. Gladstone had left that island, and was expected to reach England on his return by Saturday. Further discussion of the subject was then postponed until Monday, the 7th of March.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The report from the Committee on the East India Loan was brought up and received, leave being given to bring in a bill in pursuance of the resolution then adopted.

The Markets (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some discussion. The Lunatics Poor (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time.

CHURCH RATES.

After some miscellaneous discussion, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE asked leave to introduce a bill which would, he ventured to anticipate, accomplish a just, reasonable, and moderate settlement of the church-rate question. After advertizing to the serious and hitherto intractable controversies with which the subject had been hitherto begirt, the right hon. member laid his proposition before the House, not claiming for it the character of being the best possible measure, or most calculated to preserve the just interests of the Church, the State, and the community in general, but as presenting the best practical solution which was now attainable for a complicated and long-disputed problem. Briefly sketching the various propositions which had in previous Sessions been offered to legislation on different heads, to every one of which he acknowledged his obligation for sundry valuable hints towards the construction of his own scheme, the Home Secretary proceeded to sketch the *outline* of his plan. He proposed first to give power to the owners of land to charge their estates with the payment of an annual sum equivalent to the amount heretofore paid for church rates within a certain limited period. Secondly, he designed to empower the owner of a life estate to create this charge as a permanent lien on his property. By subsequent provisions he proposed to establish precautions against any waste or misappropriation of the fund intended to maintain the fabric of the churches. Other clauses would give powers under which funds could be devised by will, or provided by voluntary benefactions or contributions, for the same purpose. Having thus indicated the sources from which the necessary funds might be derived, and which the liberal flow of voluntary contributions for every cognate purpose encouraged him to believe would be furnished in ample abundance, the right hon. Secretary proceeded to indicate the steps he designed to propose for the final settlement of the controversies that had hitherto prevailed in so many localities. These were twofold. First, he should suggest that in those parishes where the voluntary charge on property and other benefactions supplied a fund equal to the average amount of the previous church rate, the Queen in Council might declare the rate permanently extinguished. Secondly, in order to relieve the conscientious objections of dissenters, he proposed that when a church rate was granted the collectors should take with them a form expressing such objection, and every one who signed that paper should be free from all liability to the rate, but under the condition that he should take no part in the vestry meetings to consider whether a rate should be imposed or not. This measure, which he then asked leave to introduce, would, he hoped, provide the means of extinguishing all antagonism, by relieving all reluctant contributors from compulsory payments, without compromising the rights of the Church or destroying the funds required for the maintenance of its fabric.

Sir J. TRELAWNY hoped that the measure he had himself introduced on the subject would be allowed to pass the second reading on Wednesday. He claimed a full opportunity for comparing the merits of his bill with those of the very complicated project just brought forward by the Government.

Sir G. GREY, in promising an impartial consideration and cordial aid for any measure calculated to settle the church-rate controversy, expressed his hope that no attempt would be made to resuscitate the impost in these parishes where it had been abolished under the provisions of existing acts.

After some remarks from Mr. E. BALL,

Sir A. ELTON noticed the complications with which the question had become entangled, but fully conceded the primary principle, that no parishioner who refused to contribute to the fund levied for the maintenance of the church had any right to interfere, either in granting, refusing, or dealing with the church rate.

Mr. PACEK doubted whether much reliance could be prudently placed upon voluntary contributions to provide for the maintenance of churches. Experience showed that subscriptions were far more copiously obtained to build new churches than to keep existing fabrics in decent repair.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, observing that under the bill the church rate would become exclusively a landlords' rate, inquired whether the parish vestries were to be exclusively landlords' assemblies?

Mr. B. HORN believed that the bill would satisfactorily allay both the real and the sentimental grievances of the dissenters. He reprobated the system of new rents, and wished to have a clause introduced in the measure absolutely prohibiting the levy of such rents in the churches of every parish containing more than 4000 inhabitants.

Lord J. RUSSELL approved of the present measure in many respects. The provision for relieving dissenters from all compulsory contributions to the church rate, however, subverted, in his own opinion, the very foundation on which the Established Church rested. The very basis of the establishment was laid upon the assumption that a national church was beneficial to the entire community, and not merely useful to those individuals who attended its services. In practice also he feared that their personal exemption from the impost would tend to much local ill-feeling and dissonance. For the present, nevertheless, he saw reason to conclude that the proposed bill, with all its possible imperfections, offered, if not the best means that could be devised, at any rate the one most likely to be accepted for settling this long-pending question.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. MELLOR, Mr. D. GRIFFITH, Mr. ALDERMAN CUBITT, Mr. HADFIELD, and other members having briefly spoken, and after some explanatory remarks from Mr. Walpole,

The motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The Duke of ARGYLL commented upon the recently-issued regulation from the Post Office respecting the compulsory prepayment of inland letters. He thought this proceeding liable to many serious objections.—Lord COLESTON defended the regulation, which was, he remarked, founded upon precedents established many years since with regard to foreign and colonial letters, and which had on the whole worked well.—The Duke of Richmond, Earl Granville, and Lord Campbell urged the noble Lord to reconsider the new arrangement.

TRANSFER OF LAND.—Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the report presented by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the laws relating to the transfer of land, and enforcing the expediency of simplifying the title to real estates.—The Lord Chancellor and Lords Brougham and Cranworth joined in the discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.—Lord PALMERSTON notified the House, upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that he should invite attention to the position of affairs on the Continent, hoping that the Government would be able to afford the House some assurance that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

EDUCATION.—Mr. COWPER called attention to the circular of the Committee of Council on Education dated the 22nd day of May, 1858, and moved that the efficacy of the school inspection provided at the public cost depending mainly on the publicity given to its results, the general reports of her Majesty's inspectors, when prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Council on Education, should continue to be laid upon the table of the House unaltered and abridged; and that the detailed reports, tabulated according to districts, should be printed and made public as heretofore.—Mr. ADDERLEY remarked that the reports from the inspectors were very voluminous, and would involve a serious expense if printed unbridged. All the important details they contained were duly reproduced in the returns from the Committee of Council. He thought the digest now issued would be found sufficient for all public purposes.—After some conversation, in the course of which a preference for the publication of the inspectors' reports without abridgment was expressed by Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and other members, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer suggested that, without passing any express resolution, the subject should be left in the hands of the Government.—The discussion was, however, still pursued for some time, but ultimately Mr. Cowper consented to withdraw his motion.

ARBITRATION COURTS.—Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish equitable councils of conciliation and arbitration to adjust differences between masters and operatives.

EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION.—Leave was given to Mr. YOUNG to bring in a bill to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.

RECREATION GROUNDS.—Leave was given to Mr. SLANEY for a bill to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults and as playgrounds for poor children.

CONVEYANCE OF VOTERS.—Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll, and to facilitate polling at elections. The present arrangement, by which the expense of conveying electors to the poll was allowed to be defrayed by the candidate, amounted, as he maintained, to a practical legalisation of bribery.—Sir W. FRASER thought the bill inopportune at a time when a comprehensive measure for the reform of the representative system was about to be brought forward by the Government.—Mr. Secretary WALPOLE submitted that the whole question had been sufficiently

discussed and satisfactorily decided last Session.—Mr. SERGEANT DEASY disapproved of the bill.—General THOMPSON considered the measure passed in the last Session highly censurable.—Other members having spoken, Mr. COLLIER briefly replied, and the motion was agreed to.

CORONERS' INQUIRIES.—Mr. ADAMS obtained leave to introduce a bill enabling coroners in England and Wales to admit to bail persons charged with the offence of manslaughter.

TOLLS ON BRIDGES (METROPOLIS).—Mr. ALCOCK moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that further instructions be given to the Royal Commissioners appointed to consider the best means of abolishing turnpike tolls within six miles of Charing-cross, to the effect that they will also take into consideration the best means of abolishing the tolls on the bridges within the same area.—Mr. WALPOLE hoped the hon. member would not press his motion. The commission had now sat for some time, and was nearly prepared to make its report. He would suggest that the hon. member should wait to see the terms of the report, and then take such course as might appear most advantageous.—Mr. ALCOCK assented to the suggestions, and the motion was withdrawn.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—Leave was given Mr. SCOLEFIELD to bring in a bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drink.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. CROSS moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the measure was to simplify the forms, diminish the expenses, and prevent the malpractices at the election of members of borough corporations and town councils.—After a few words from Mr. FOX, Mr. RIDLEY, and Mr. ADAMS, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.

CHURCH RATES.—Sir J. TRELAWNY having postponed the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, Mr. ALCOCK moved that the Church-rate Commutation Bill should be read a second time.

Mr. SECRETARY WALPOLE appealed to the hon. member to allow his measure to stand over until the Government proposition on the subject came on for discussion.—Mr. ALCOCK demurred to this suggestion; but, after some conversation, an amendment, moved by Mr. COLLINS, adjourning the debate until Monday next, was carried, and the bill stood over accordingly. Some other measures were also postponed.

MANORS COURTS (IRELAND).—The House then entered into the consideration in Committee of the Manor Courts (Ireland), and Manor Courts (Ireland) Compensation, Bills.

CHURCH RATES.—Mr. WALPOLE's Church-rate Bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MISSION.—In reply to Earl Grey, the Earl of DERBY declined to produce papers connected with Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands until that gentleman's return, and asked the noble Earl to postpone his motion on the subject till the 14th of March; to which Earl Grey assented.

INLAND LETTERS.—Lord COLESTON, in reply to Lord Monteagle, stated that the Post Office order for the compulsory prepayment of all inland letters was withdrawn.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill, which was read a first time, after intimations of opposition on its future stages from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Campbell, to enable persons in criminal cases to be examined and cross-examined upon oath.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Sir J. RAMSDEN took his seat for the West Riding, in the room of Lord Goderich, called to the Upper House as the Earl of Ripon.

THE ARMY.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, he should move to refer those estimates to a Select Committee.—Captain VIVIAN gave notice that he should shortly move for a Select Committee to inquire into our military organization.

THE CHINESE WAR.—In reply to Sir G. PECHELL, Sir J. PAKINGTON said it was not intended to award medals to officers and men belonging to the Navy who were engaged in the recent operations in China.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—Mr. AYRTON called attention to the recent seizure of the British vessel *Herald* by the Portuguese authorities on the Mozambique coast of Africa, the imprisonment of the crew, the death of the captain, and the attendant pecuniary loss; and inquired what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government in consequence?—Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the subject was in all respects a most important one, and that representations had been made to the Portuguese Government, but that, as the transaction had taken place on the other side of the globe; some time must elapse before the result could be known.

FRANC WAR VESSELS IN ENGLISH HARBOURS.—Sir C. NAPIER inquired whether the First Lord of the Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a French vessel of war anchored off Spithead and departed before morning, and whether it had done so for the purpose of taking soundings?—Sir J. PAKINGTON replied that such a vessel had so visited Spithead, but whether for the purpose of taking soundings or not he could not say.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES AND THE REFORM BILL.—Sir J. PAKINGTON said that as Lord PALMERSTON had a notice upon the paper for calling attention to our foreign relations on Friday night, it would, perhaps, be convenient for him to state that unless he could bring forward the Navy Estimates before eight o'clock, he should postpone them till Monday; and, in that case the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not bring in his Reform Bill till the Friday following.—Lord PALMERSTON said there was nothing in his motion which need lead to the postponement of the Estimates; but, he supposed, the Government were anxious to avail themselves of any excuse to put off the Reform Bill.

MR. WARREN'S RETIREMENT.—Mr. WARREN, who had upon the paper a long series of resolutions about education in India, in withdrawing them explained the circumstances connected with his acceptance of office as a Master of Lunacy, and then took a graceful farewell of the House.

NAVAL RETURNS.—Sir C. NAPIER moved for certain returns connected with our steam navy, but, upon an explanation from Sir J. PAKINGTON that the information sought would be contained in his statement when bringing forward the navy estimates, consented not to press the motion, which was negative without a division.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Mr. CAIRD moved the following resolution: "That it would be advantageous to the public interests that the Government should ascertain, and publish periodically, the agricultural statistics of Great Britain, in so far as they relate to the extent of acres under the several crops of corn, vegetables, and grass."—The motion was opposed by the Government on the ground that legislation would be useless, except it were of a compulsory character, and after some discussion the resolution was negatived on division by 163 to 152: majority, 11.

HIGH SHERIFFS.—Mr. GRIFFITHS obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the expenses to be borne by persons serving the office of High Sheriff in England and Wales.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH.—Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee to consider the oath taken by Roman Catholic members, with the view of abolishing all Parliamentary distinction between members belonging to the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions.—Mr. FAGAN seconded the motion.—Mr. ADAMS opposed it upon the ground that its success would be a violation of the compact entered into in 1829 when the Roman Catholics were admitted into Parliament.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE, as a Protestant Irish member, supported the motion.—Mr. WHITESIDE opposed the motion, expressing his regret that the discussion of such a subject should have been revised at so inopportune a time.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave his cordial support to the motion, contending that it was unwise to preserve distinctions which were insulting to the feelings of Roman Catholic members; and that if ever the Church Establishment were subverted it would not be by the efforts of Roman Catholics but by the votes of Protestants upholding the voluntary principle.—Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion, and Mr. MAGUIRE supported it.—After some remarks from Lord C. HAMILTON and Mr. P. O'BRIEN, Mr. WALPOLE said he had regarded the question as fully settled by the discussion of last year, and regretted to see it again opened, since the oath could not be altered without creating a general opinion that a strong security of Protestantism was destroyed.—Mr. V. SMITH supported the motion as being similar to one proposed by himself some ten years ago.—Mr. SNOOKER opposed it, and intimated his intention of again submitting his anti-Maynooth motion.—Mr. FITZGERALD having replied, the House divided, when the motion was carried by 122 to 113: majority, 9. The House then went into Committee, when leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolution by 120 to 105: majority, 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.—Lord PALMERSTON notified the House, upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that he should invite attention to the position of affairs on the Continent, hoping that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

EDUCATION.—Mr. COWPER called attention to the circular of the Committee of Council on Education dated the 22nd day of May, 1858, and moved that the efficacy of the school inspection provided at the public cost depending mainly on the publicity given to its results, the general reports of her Majesty's inspectors, when prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Council on Education, should continue to be laid upon the table of the House unaltered and abridged; and that the detailed reports, tabulated according to districts, should be printed and made public as heretofore.—Mr. ADDERLEY remarked that the reports from the inspectors were very voluminous, and would involve a serious expense if printed unbridged. All the important details they contained were duly reproduced in the returns from the Committee of Council. He thought the digest now issued would be found sufficient for all public purposes.—After some conversation, in the course of which a preference for the publication of the inspectors' reports without abridgment was expressed by Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and other members, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer suggested that, without passing any express resolution, the subject should be left in the hands of the Government.—The discussion was, however, still pursued for some time, but ultimately Mr. Cowper consented to withdraw his motion.

ARBITRATION COURTS.—Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish equitable councils of conciliation and arbitration to adjust differences between masters and operatives.

EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION.—Leave was given to Mr. YOUNG to bring in a bill to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.

RECREATION GROUNDS.—Leave was given to Mr. SLANEY for a bill to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults and as playgrounds for poor children.

CONVEYANCE OF VOTERS.—Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll, and to facilitate polling at elections. The present arrangement, by which the expense of conveying electors to the poll was allowed to be defrayed by the candidate, amounted, as he maintained, to a practical legalisation of bribery.—Sir W. FRASER thought the bill inopportune at a time when a comprehensive measure for the reform of the representative system was about to be brought forward by the Government.—Mr. Secretary WALPOLE submitted that the whole question had been sufficiently

NATIONAL SPORTS.

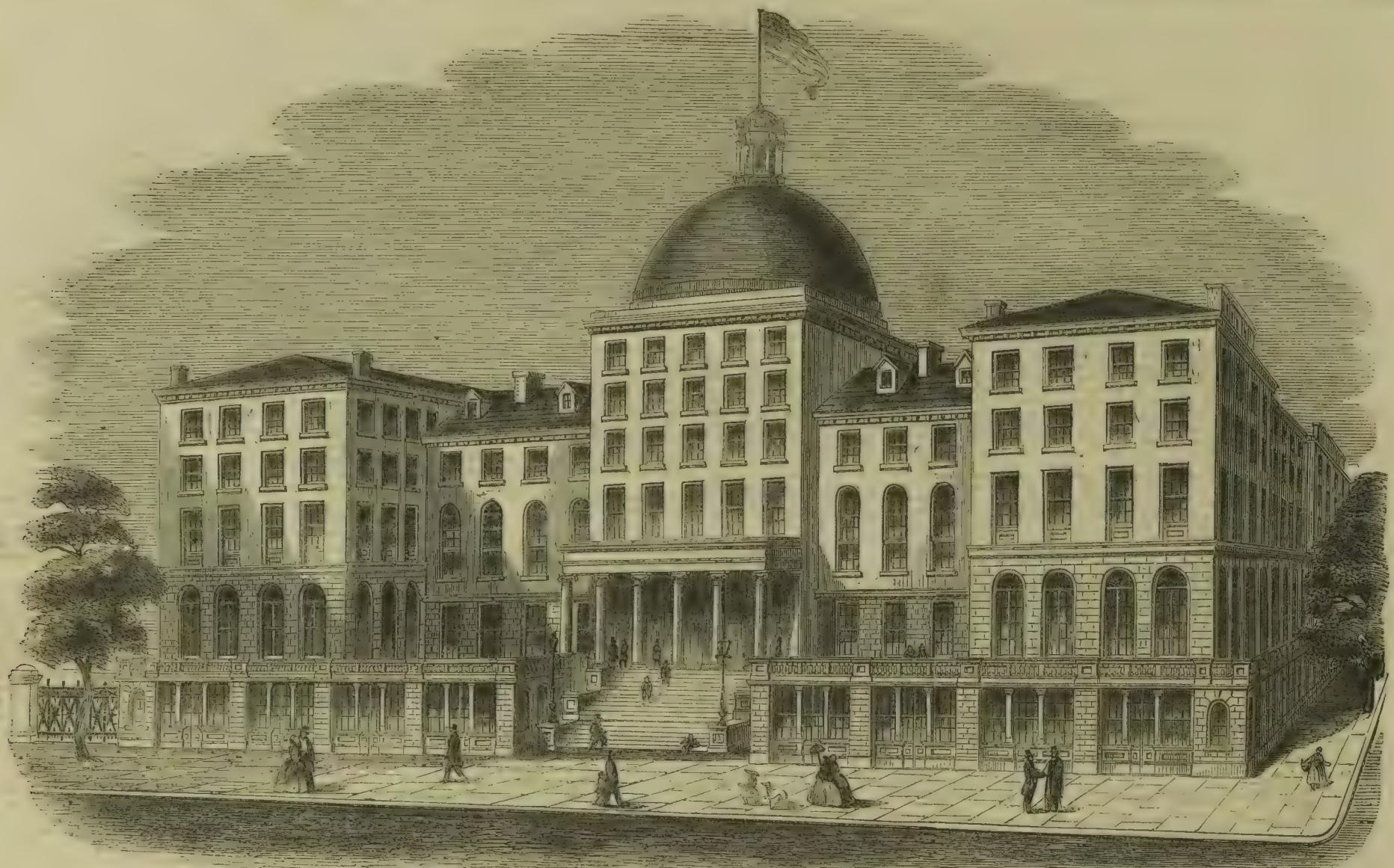
TURFITES are quite in ecstasies with the style in which the flat-racing season was opened on Wednesday at Lincoln. The Trial Stakes (which was the first race), strangely enough, produced a dead heat with the Speaker—who promises to do something for Filbert's subscription—and Lifeboat. The deciding heat was very brilliant, and Judge Johnson found it no easy matter to make his final award, which was, however, in favour of "the boat" by a short head. Withington and Bullock, two northern jockeys, had a rare struggle for the first winning score of the year, but the former, Vanity's Chester Cup pilot, was fortunate enough to be on the victorious "dead-heater." Indifference, who has been trusted with some of Lord Lincoln's and Mr. Tom Parr's money for the Two Thousand was third within three lengths, at a difference of 10lb. with The Speaker; a "form" which will not be particularly satisfactory to the partisans of Wantage. The Brocklesby Stakes introduced fourteen two-year-olds to the public, and several of the youngsters were of the most "fashionable blood." The result was in favour of Captain Christie's Sweetmeat colt, Spicebox, and Wells, whose first 1859 mount was thus successfully celebrated. A dubiously bred one of Mr. Merry, Lady Falconer, by Birdcatcher or Melbourne, out of Lady Lurewell, attained second honours; and Buttercup, by Daniel O'Rourke, who was a tremendous "pot" in town, was a bad third. Liverpool Spring, which begins on Tuesday, is the only meeting of next week; and a large field is expected for the Steeplechase.

We are glad to hear that Lord STAMFORD still intends to hunt Leicestershire next season, and that the recent unpleasantness with a noble Lord is made up. Their sport for the last few weeks has not been very great, as scent has been wretched. Foxes are abundant; and they lately drew Gartree-hill and found four, and had two runs from it the same day—a circumstance which speaks volumes for the stanch preserving qualities of the Squire of Dalby, and his equally stanch keeper, and gives a double answer to the ill-natured rumours which were set afloat before the season commenced. Mr. Tailby had two capital runs on Saturday, running both his foxes to ground in view; and on Monday Sir John Trollope's had a "blaz'n" hour." The Duke's had a tremendous day on Tuesday week (3 hours 23 minutes), and killed; and another on Monday (first fox 2 hours and 10 minutes, to ground), nearly in view, and 1 hour 50 minutes with the second. The hounds did not get home till one o'clock in the morning.

The first day of the Waterloo meeting is alone concluded as we write. The Scotch coursers so far have been remarkably lucky. Out of the sixty-four nominations they took a dozen, and of these six (Ayrshire Laddie, Limited Liability, Clive, Cardinal York, Baffle, and Sowrocks) not only won their first courses, but were all standing after the first ties. Black Eagle (who was sold for 150 guineas the night before), Judah, Pugilist, Regan, Charge, Dalton, Wild Wave, and Truth, also won their first courses, but all of them, save Pugilist, Judah, and Wild Wave, got put out next time. The running of Baffle among the Scotch dogs, and Pugilist and Wild Wave among the English, was especially good. Sunbeam was first favourite to the last, but he merely led to his hare, and did not seem to try much after that. The hare was a very bad one, and the whole course was hardly three hundred yards, finishing on the side of a bank. It was, in fact, so unsatisfactory as regards length that some expected a "no-go," but still the points were just in Monk of Thornay's favour. Sunbeam's old opponent Deacon was also put out in his first course, but he made a better fight of it. Old Albatross shared the same fate, and both Lord Seaton's dogs, Subtile Art and Shooting Star, were beaten in succession. At one portions of the day the hares were very scarce, but at last they were seen moving about in flocks like sheep in the distance. They might well be on the move, as the crowd was enormous, and very noisy at times, though they were kept in very good order by the admirable tact and firmness of Mr. Cooke, the mounted field steward. With the exception of the Sunbeam course, and a slight difference as to whether the very last course of the day, between Solby and War Office, should not be run over again, we did not hear one of Mr. Dalzell's decisions caviled at, while the knack and activity of Raper the slapper was perfectly marvellous. Selby led the fast War Office so brilliantly to his hare that he was made first favourite at night at three to one. The meetings for next week are Arbil (0) and Chilton Hender on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Ingleside Park (0) on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

LINCOLN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—Lifeboat, 1. The Speaker, 2. BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Spicebox, 1. Lady Falconer, 2. CITY HANDICAP.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Nockey, 2. ALL-AGED SELLING STAKES.—



BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, U.S.

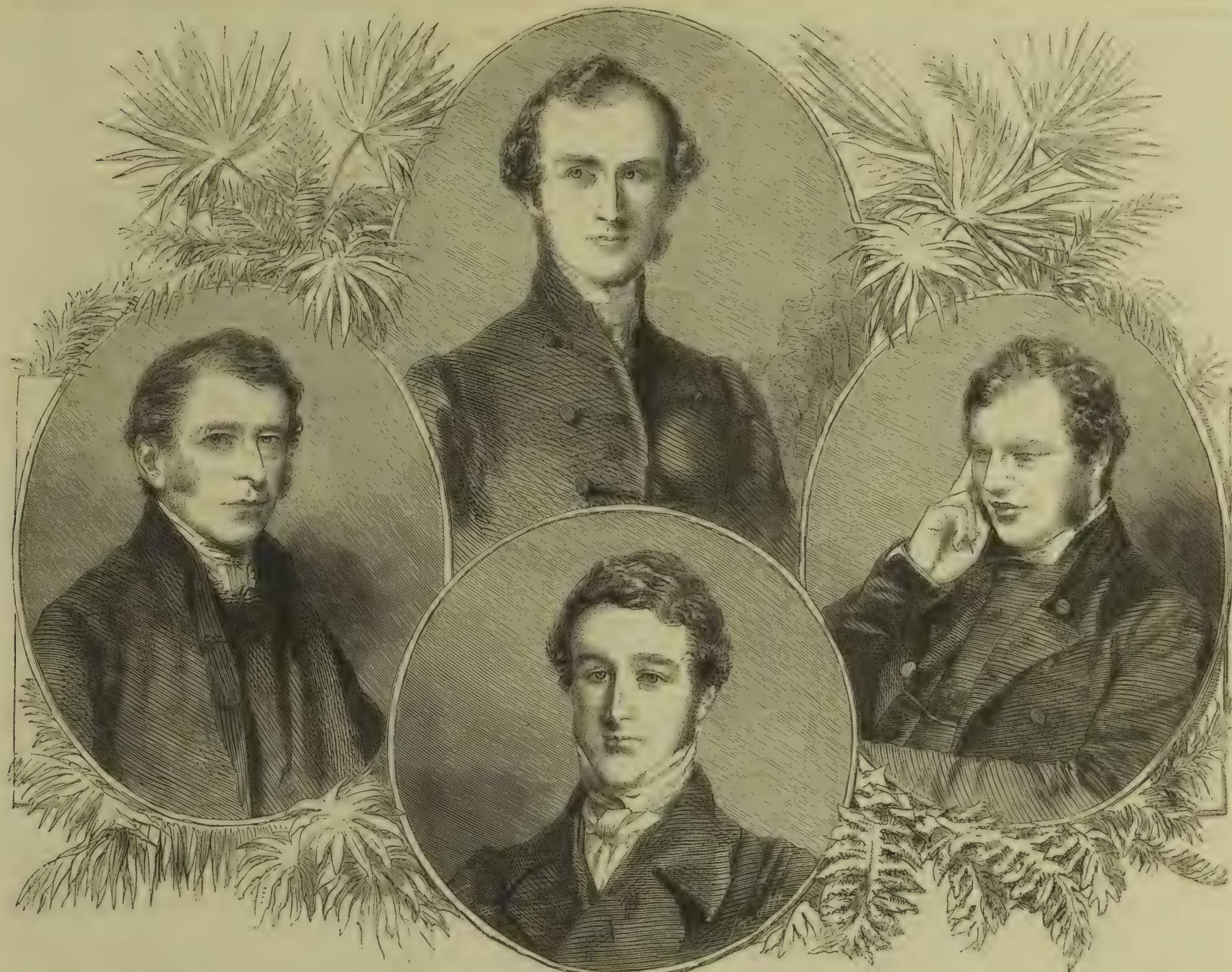
the amount of custom that might flow into the coffers of our metropolitan and provincial hotelkeepers—custom upon which they now put a kind of prohibitory duty, by insisting upon the party having a private room, paying extra for dinner, charging them with wax-lights, and generally running up such a bill as makes a lady's travelling expenses about as much as those of three gentlemen. In such palaces as the Burnet House the charge is two dollars and a

half per diem (10s. 4d.) for a lady or a gentleman, and this includes breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, and supper; the use of a handsome dining-room; of an elegant drawing-room, capable of accommodating six or eight hundred people, and containing as good a pianoforte as money can purchase; a reading-room, with two or three hundred newspapers, daily and weekly; and a smoking-room for the gentlemen who smoke, and the "gents" who chew tobacco. There is no extra

charge for servants, and no gratuities of any kind; and all that is not included in this very moderate tariff are wines, beer, and spirits. There has long been a talk of establishing at least one such hotel in London. We trust that it is not talk only, and that the thing will be done. The country that builds and will support the "great ship" can surely support a great hotel. Ay, and a dozen of them, if the example be once set, and the speculation prove profitable.



TOMB OF WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 2.0.



THE RIGHT REV. W. WILLIAMS, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF WAIAPU.

THE RIGHT REV. G. A. SELWYN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.
THE RIGHT REV. C. J. ABRAHAM, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

NEW ZEALAND BISHOPS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 210.

THE RIGHT REV. EDMUND BISHOP OF NELSON



THE BURNS BANQUET AT MONTREAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVALS IN CANADA.

It was to have been expected that in Canada, East and West, where Scotchmen, both lowland and highland, are so numerous and so "clannish," the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns would have been celebrated with an enthusiasm quite as great as was exhibited in Scotland itself. And such was the fact. Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec had each their celebration; and Toronto and Montreal, if we are rightly informed, had more than one; while Hamilton, London, Ottawa, and other cities vied with each other in doing honour to the occasion. Nor were these gatherings wholly Scottish in their character, although the Scottish element predominated, for English and Irish alike did reverence to the memory of the bard, and acknowledged his right not only to be considered a national poet, but something better—the poet of all humanity. We have selected for illustration the Great Banquet held at Montreal, from a Sketch received by the last mail, and expressly taken for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The reports of the proceedings both at Toronto and Montreal fill whole pages of the journals of those cities; but the limited space at our command prevents us from attempting even to give an abstract of the speeches at either place. Compelled to make a selection from amid the many eloquent orations delivered upon the occasion, all of which bore fervid testimony to the genius of Burns, and many of which asserted, as we did in the editorial columns of this Journal, the paramount influence exercised upon Burns' fame by his one great democratic song, "A man's a man for a' that," we place together extracts from two speeches—one delivered at New York, by William Cullen Bryant, the Chaucer of American poetry; and the other in Canada, by Mr. D'Arey M'Ghee, member of the Canadian Parliament for the city of Montreal. The similarity of the exposition given by the two speakers is interesting as a piece of literary criticism. Love—not in its restricted sense either of merely sensual passion or domestic affection, but in its widest sense of love of God, of men, of nature—love full of charity, tenderness, and toleration—is the very soul of poetry. Without such love, poetry degenerates into mere rhyme and jingle, and is the "detestation of gods and men." Mr. Bryant expressed the idea admirably and tersely:—

Burns (said he) was great because, whatever may have been the errors of his after-life, when he came from the hand that formed him—I say it with the profoundest reverence—God breathed into him, in a larger measure than into other men, the spirit of that love which constitutes his own essence, and made him, more than other men, a living soul. Burns was great by the greatness of his sympathies—sympathies acute and delicate, yet large, comprehensive, boundless. They were warmest and strongest towards those of his own kind, yet they overflowed upon all sentient beings—upon the animals in his stall, upon the "wee, sleekit, cowerin', timorous beastie" dislodged from her autumnal covert; upon the hare wounded by the sportsman; upon the very flower overturned by his share and crushed among the stubble. And in all this we feel that there is nothing strained or exaggerated, nothing affected or put on, nothing childish or silly; but that all is true, genuine, healthy, manly, noble; we honour, we venerate, the poet while we read; we take the expression of these sympathies to our hearts, and fold it in our memory for ever.

Mr. M'Ghee expressed at greater length, and even with greater eloquence, the same idea:—

I have often asked myself (said he), as I dare say every one of you have, during the din of preparation for these festivals, what are the causes of Burns' popularity? On that one point I have arrived at a conclusion which I shall give you very briefly. Of course, the great first cause of his popularity is his genius; but that is not precisely what I mean. The variety and excellence of his genius would be a better solution; for there is in Burns something to please every taste, and to strike every order of intellect. Like most of the highest minds, he has pathos and humour in equal abundance; from broad farce to the highest tragedy, and from the highest tragedy to outbursts of sublime devotion, you have the whole scale and gamut of human life embodied in your bard. But even his large humanity does not explain, it seems to me, the whole secret of his fame, as we now see it, filling and subduing the earth. Neither does his fearless patriotism, and the firm attachment of his countrymen, far dispersed as they are into all lands, account for it. I admit the advantage he enjoys in having such guardians of his name and expounders of his dialect, of all ranks, in all parts of the English-speaking world. I know that to-day, or at least to-night, this same English-speaking world is, in fact, a Scottish-speaking world, and all on Burns' account. Let us not mistake, however—no amount of national partiality or fidelity will account for the facts of this centenary. I find the secret in a different cause. I find it not in the head but in the heart of the poet. I find it in that overflowing tenderness towards all things, animate and inanimate; which wept for the wounded hare; which grieved for the flight of the water-fowl upon Loch Turret; which broke into deathless elegies over dumb beasts; which spared the nest of the field-mouse, as well as lamented the beautiful daisy cut off in an evil hour. I find, in this way, the secret of Burns' popularity, in the abundance of his love. * * * Seventy or eighty years ago, if any one had asked north of the Tweed who was the greatest living Scotchman, his answer, I suppose, would have depended somewhat on the part of the country in which it was asked. If not the Duke of Athol, or Gordon, or Buccleuch, it would probably have been the great philosopher Hume, or the great politician Dundas. A century has answered it to us, and proclaims as the great Scotchman of his age the author of "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled." Inasmuch as he surpasses them all in love of Scotland, so does Scotland require him with love beyond them all. Love conquered for the Ayrshire cotters' son a rank in his country's history among her patriots with the Bruce and Wallace whom he sung, and among her men of genius with her Ilumes, her Stewarts, her Wilsons, and her Walter Scotts (Cheers). In the external world of intellect he stands—with Wordsworth, with Byron, with Béranger, and with Moore—among the foremost poets of liberty and the people. Love was his inspiration—love inexhaustible—love universal—love divine. Love strong as death is the keeper of his tomb; and to that good genius all lovers of his name may safely intrust the guardianship of his memory.

Mr. M'Ghee broke a lance with Mr. Charles Mackay when the last-named gentleman was lecturing last year in Canada upon the dignity of the song and the song-writer, for daring to draw a comparison between Burns and Moore, and for placing the Scottish immeasurably above the Irish poet. But let Moore be tested by Mr. M'Ghee's own test of "love inexhaustible—love universal—love divine"—and it will be found that Burns was the bard, the seer, and the prophet; while Moore was but the versifier and the squire of dames, the dangler after Countesses, and the ornament and charm of the saloon, but a poet unknown to the peasant and to the man earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The fame of the two men may teach us that he who writes only for the rich may please the rich for a time, and then sink into disfavour even with them; but that he who writes from his strong true heart for the strong true hearts of all other men, whether rich or poor, will delight both rich and poor, and be remembered as long as the language or the glory of his country.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 13TH REGIMENT.—Monday having been fixed for the presentation of colours to the 13th Regiment Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), the Aldershot division was ordered to take up a position on Hertford-bridge Flats, facing Blackwater. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the position, accompanied by General Knowlys, commencing with the 3rd Brigade, and ending with the 13th Regiment and Sandhurst Cadets, who formed the right of the position. The outposts were then gradually withdrawn, and the troops closed to the high ground occupied by the 1st Brigade. The 13th were drawn up in line in the hollow, the colours resting on piled arms on each side of a gun, an Ensign and Major beside each—Sir W. Gomm and Colonel Home on the right. The gentlemen cadets and the pupils of the Wellington College were in line, facing the troops, leaving a space for the Prince to pass through. Behind them were the 4th Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, and Horse Artillery. When all was prepared the Prince Consort and staff rode into the open space, and the colours were blessed by the Chaplain-General, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sabine and the Rev. Mr. Moody, Chaplains to the Division. His Royal Highness then addressed the troops in an effective speech, which was responded to by Colonel Home. The colours were then taken to their place in the centre of the line, the regiment saluting. General Knowlys and his staff then rode to the front, with all the general staff, and the division saluted. The whole was one of the most beautiful military pageants that can be imagined, the hills forming a semicircle, whilst the troops on the heights gave the scene the appearance of a vast amphitheatre crowded with military spectators. The troops then marched past on the Blackwater-road, and returned to camp.—On Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assembly, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., presented, at Chichester Barracks, their colours to the second battalion of the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, under the command of Colonel Whittingham, C.B. The general made an excellent speech to the soldiers, who are chiefly very young men; and highly complimented the battalion on the state of efficiency to which it had already attained.

The Leinster Reporter states that the Irish Liberal members will support the Ministry, or oppose them, according to the character of the Tenant Right Bill they may bring forward.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.	MILE Inches
	Barometer Corrected	Temper- ature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Feb. 16	30.119	51.8	44.8	.79	0.10	43.6	58.4	SW. WSW.	452 .00
.. 17	30.147	50.6	45.0	.82	6	43.4	55.4	SW. WSW.	448 .00
.. 18	30.377	42.9	27.7	.83	7	39.6	47.5	WNW.	380 .00
.. 19	30.370	42.8	34.2	.74	8	34.3	48.1	WNW. WNW.	195 .00
.. 20	30.362	47.0	41.7	.83	10	41.7	52.8	NW.	83 .00
.. 21	30.364	46.4	40.0	.80	7	38.4	52.8	S.W.	185 .00
.. 22	30.431	48.0	42.6	.83	1	43.9	53.1	NW. WNW.	255 .00

There has been a great increase of late in the importation of eggs. Last year the number imported was 134,647,800.

At the present time there are nearly 4000 journals published in the United States. In 1850 the aggregate number of copies of newspapers circulated in the United States was nearly 427,000,000.

The Edinburgh Town Council and Chamber of Commerce have each decided to petition Parliament to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform in one measure, and not by separate bills, for England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE CABMEN'S CLUB.—On Monday evening a meeting of cabmen and hackney carriage attendants was held in the Ragged School, Bell-street, Lisson-grove, which was crowded to excess, for the purpose of forming a Cabmen's Club, consisting of a provident society, reading room, and meeting-room. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and several ladies were present. In the course of the chairman's speech, and the several other addresses which were delivered during the evening, the advantages of the proposed club were clearly developed, and much support was promised.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the members of University College was held on Wednesday, in the theatre of the institution, Gower-street, Mr. Richard Martineau in the chair. The report stated that during the session of 1857-58 the number of students had been 836, of whom 201 belonged to the Faculty of Medicine, 59 of them being new students, and 229 to the Faculty of Arts and Laws. In this number was included 51 in attendance on the schoolmasters' classes. Of the whole 104 were new entries. The number of pupils in the junior school was 406. The total receipts in fees received from these gentlemen amounted to £12,306 7s. The total number at present on the college rolls was 535—viz., 180 in the Medical department, of whom 56 were in their first year; 190 in the department of Arts and Laws; 105 being Freshmen, 33 attending the schoolmasters classes, and 312 in the junior school. The decrease in the attendance upon the schoolmasters' classes was attributable to the alteration in the charter of the University of London, by which candidates for degrees are no longer required to bring with them certificates of having studied in one or other of the affiliated colleges. There was, however, a large increase in the number of students attending the lectures of the professor of the English language and literature. In the school there was a class for the cultivation of social science, and another for that of elementary chemistry. At the degree examination of the University of London there were four M.D. degrees, one LL.D. degree, four B.M. degrees, and twenty-three A.B. degrees conferred upon former students of the college; while at Cambridge, the sixth and sixteenth wranglers were gentlemen who had also at one time belonged to University College. In consequence of the new treaty with China the council had resolved to re-establish the professorship of the Chinese language, and, through the generosity of the late Mr. Atkinson, they have, in compliance with the terms of his bequest of £5000, less the legacy duty, founded three scholarships in surgery, and which are to be tenable for three years. During the last six months Baron Lionel de Goldsmid retired from the council, of which he had been a member for twenty-eight years. His son, Mr. Goldsmid, Q.C., was elected his successor. Within the same period both the museum and library were greatly enriched, the former by Mr. Christy, the British Envoy to the Argentine Republic, who forwarded to the curator more than 1000 specimens of the natural history, botany, and geology of that portion of South America. Lord Ebrington was the principal donor to the library. The report, after detailing several matters of less public interest, concluded with an able analysis of the new charter of the University of London. On the motion of Mr. Mocatta, the report was adopted, and the meeting having been addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Crabbe Robinson and other gentlemen, chiefly in reference to the impetus which Professor Maxson has given to the study of the English language, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

Mr. M'Ghee expressed at greater length, and even with greater eloquence, the same idea:—

I have often asked myself (said he), as I dare say every one of you have, during the din of preparation for these festivals, what are the causes of Burns' popularity? On that one point I have arrived at a conclusion which I shall give you very briefly. Of course, the great first cause of his popularity is his genius; but that is not precisely what I mean. The variety and excellence of his genius would be a better solution; for there is in Burns something to please every taste, and to strike every order of intellect. Like most of the highest minds, he has pathos and humour in equal abundance; from broad farce to the highest tragedy, and from the highest tragedy to outbursts of sublime devotion, you have the whole scale and gamut of human life embodied in your bard. But even his large humanity does not explain, it seems to me, the whole secret of his fame, as we now see it, filling and subduing the earth. Neither does his fearless patriotism, and the firm attachment of his countrymen, far dispersed as they are into all lands, account for it. I admit the advantage he enjoys in having such guardians of his name and expounders of his dialect, of all ranks, in all parts of the English-speaking world. I know that to-day, or at least to-night, this same English-speaking world is, in fact, a Scottish-speaking world, and all on Burns' account. Let us not mistake, however—no amount of national partiality or fidelity will account for the facts of this centenary. I find the secret in a different cause. I find it not in the head but in the heart of the poet. I find it in that overflowing tenderness towards all things, animate and inanimate; which wept for the wounded hare; which grieved for the flight of the water-fowl upon Loch Turret; which broke into deathless elegies over dumb beasts; which spared the nest of the field-mouse, as well as lamented the beautiful daisy cut off in an evil hour. I find, in this way, the secret of Burns' popularity, in the abundance of his love. * * * Seventy or eighty years ago, if any one had asked north of the Tweed who was the greatest living Scotchman, his answer, I suppose, would have depended somewhat on the part of the country in which it was asked. If not the Duke of Athol, or Gordon, or Buccleuch, it would probably have been the great philosopher Hume, or the great politician Dundas. A century has answered it to us, and proclaims as the great Scotchman of his age the author of "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled." Inasmuch as he surpasses them all in love of Scotland, so does Scotland require him with love beyond them all. Love conquered for the Ayrshire cotters' son a rank in his country's history among her patriots with the Bruce and Wallace whom he sung, and among her men of genius with her Ilumes, her Stewarts, her Wilsons, and her Walter Scotts (Cheers). In the external world of intellect he stands—with Wordsworth, with Byron, with Béranger, and with Moore—among the foremost poets of liberty and the people. Love was his inspiration—love inexhaustible—love universal—love divine. Love strong as death is the keeper of his tomb; and to that good genius all lovers of his name may safely intrust the guardianship of his memory.

Mr. M'Ghee broke a lance with Mr. Charles Mackay when the last-named gentleman was lecturing last year in Canada upon the dignity of the song and the song-writer, for daring to draw a comparison between Burns and Moore, and for placing the Scottish immeasurably above the Irish poet. But let Moore be tested by Mr. M'Ghee's own test of "love inexhaustible—love universal—love divine"—and it will be found that Burns was the bard, the seer, and the prophet; while Moore was but the versifier and the squire of dames, the dangler after Countesses, and the ornament and charm of the saloon, but a poet unknown to the peasant and to the man earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The fame of the two men may teach us that he who writes only for the rich may please the rich for a time, and then sink into disfavour even with them; but that he who writes from his strong true heart for the strong true hearts of all other men, whether rich or poor, will delight both rich and poor, and be remembered as long as the language or the glory of his country.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 13TH REGIMENT.—Monday having been fixed for the presentation of colours to the 13th Regiment Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), the Aldershot division was ordered to take up a position on Hertford-bridge Flats, facing Blackwater. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the position, accompanied by General Knowlys, commencing with the 3rd Brigade, and ending with the 13th Regiment and Sandhurst Cadets, who formed the right of the position. The outposts were then gradually withdrawn, and the troops closed to the high ground occupied by the 1st Brigade. The 13th were drawn up in line in the hollow, the colours resting on piled arms on each side of a gun, an Ensign and Major beside each—Sir W. Gomm and Colonel Home on the right. The gentlemen cadets and the pupils of the Wellington College were in line, facing the troops, leaving a space for the Prince to pass through. Behind them were the 4th Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, and Horse Artillery. When all was prepared the Prince Consort and staff rode into the open space, and the colours were blessed by the Chaplain-General, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sabine and the Rev. Mr. Moody, Chaplains to the Division. His Royal Highness then addressed the troops in an effective speech, which was responded to by Colonel Home. The colours were then taken to their place in the centre of the line, the regiment saluting. General Knowlys and his staff then rode to the front, with all the general staff, and the division saluted. The whole was one of the most beautiful military pageants that can be imagined, the hills forming a semicircle, whilst the troops on the heights gave the scene the appearance of a vast amphitheatre crowded with military spectators. The troops then marched past on the Blackwater-road, and returned to camp.—On Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assembly, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., presented, at Chichester Barracks, their colours to the second battalion of the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, under the command of Colonel Whittingham, C.B. The general made an excellent speech to the soldiers, who are chiefly very young men; and highly complimented the battalion on the state of efficiency to which it had already attained.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices very firm:—Bank of Egypt have been done at 23s; City, 62½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 8½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 29 c. div.; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 48; Oriental, 30½; Ottoman, 20½; and Union of London, 20½. Miscellaneous Securities have been in steady request, as follows:—Canada Land, 12½; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, January and July, 11½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 1856 to 1876, 102½; Ditto, 1888, 162½; Nova Scotia Six per Cent, 111½; Victoria Six per Cent, 111½; Crystal Palace, 18½; Ditto, Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 10½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 11½ ex div.; European and American Steam, 1½; General Steam, 26½ ex div.; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 6½ ex div.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto, New, 27½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 8; Royal Mail Steam, 63½; Scottish Australian Investment, 125 ex div.; East and West India Docks, 12½.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, and the business done has been extensive. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 84; Chester and Holyhead, 48½; East Anglian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 60½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7½; Edinburgh, 12½; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 10½; London and North-Western, 95½; London and South-Western, 92½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 87; Midland, 10½; Midland and North, 10½; Newport, 12½; North British, 59; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29½; Scottish Midland Stock, 58; South Eastern, 7½; South Wales, 70; South Yorkshire and River Don, 13½; Stockton and Darlington, 87½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No 2, 116; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 74½; Great Western, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 86; Great Western (Chester Shares), 14½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 123½; Newport, 12½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 98; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12½ ex div.

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(SECOND NOTICE.)

We commence our second notice by paying our respects to a very interesting female study by H. Weigall (36.) The face wears an intelligent and amiable expression; and the simple, tasteful attire is exactly that which one would expect to find on a lady of good sense and feeling. The rich brown hair is set off by the introduction of a small knot of dark blue ribbon on the crown of the head; the hands are negligently joined; the pose is easy and graceful. This picture, though in all probability a portrait, is elevated into importance, showing the sentiment attached to the original by the artist, by the introduction of the following lines:—

a soldier's word for't,
Man's outward form—the scabbard of the soul—
Bespeaks the temper of the steel it covers;
Nor can it be but that so pure a sheath
Holds a choice blade from God's own armoury.
The Soldier of Fortune, Act iii., Scene 5.

Not far from Mr. Ansdell's "Dos Amigos," Mr. G. W. Horlor has a picture in his (the former's) earlier style, "The Children of the Mist" (49), showing a flock of Scotch sheep, rough-coated, and wild of aspect, on a rugged mountain pass. There is a great deal of material truth and vigorous painting in this production, which, however, is singularly devoid of sentiment. Mr. Horlor exhibits two other pictures, one of which, "Meal Time" (287), is a fair cattle-piece enough; but, like the former work, remarkable chiefly for its painstaking copying of form and texture.

Mr. J. Giles, R.S.A., takes Windsor Castle and Park from a commanding point of view (65),

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats,
At once the monarch's and the muses' seats;
and what he saw he has conscientiously painted to the best of his ability. But the genius of English landscape, and of a glorious English sky, so grandly applicable to such a spot as this, is a matter of which he evidently knows nothing, and the consequence is a disappointment. The sky is dull and lustreless, the colouring cold, and, though thinly laid on, still opaque. He is more at home with "A Deerstalker" (254), a three-part piece, with the inscription "Veni, Vidi, Vici." In the first compartment we see the noble sportsman lying on his back, spying through a telescope at his distant prey; in the second he is advancing stealthily to the charge; and in the third he is again prostrate, at full length, but in a reverse position to that in the first scene, preparing to fire. There is a business-like method in all the arrangement, and a completeness and exactness in all the details of costume, which the sporting world cannot fail to appreciate. There is, however, a shocking vulgarity and low type in the face of the gallant hero of the gun which is not very complimentary to sportsmen as a body.

"The Granite Sanctuary, Karnac" (73), and "The Pyramids at Sunrise" (89), by Frank Dillon, are clever transcripts from the field of Oriental travel, now, as it seems to us, almost sufficiently explored. The effects of sunset and sunrise are skilfully managed, and the result are two pictures which would always be attractive and ornamental in a well-furnished apartment.

J. Danby displays something more than mere technical achievement in his warm, transparent canvases; there is always a poetic aim in them, and something suggested to the imagination. Like others, however, who have succeeded in a peculiar speciality, he is occasionally apt to indulge it a little in excess; but this complaint, we are happy to add, does not attach to him on the present occasion. "Evening, from Plymouth Harbour" (81), with the new moon peering through the golden effulgence of sunset, and a man-of-war calmly reposing on the waters, her form standing boldly out through a slight mist, is a production of no ordinary merit and interest.

T. Danby's "Lake of Maggiore, near Lacarno" (331), is of a high order of excel-

lence. The general effect is quiet and modest; the atmosphere calm and genial; the whole breathing repose so appropriate to the spot. But in the details of the composition we remark considerable judgment displayed, which elevates it above the ordinary run of pretty landscapes. The mass of dark-green foliage running through the centre of the picture, and just below the reach of the rays of the sun, which yet impinge upon the upper part of the tower springing out from amongst it, is a solace to every sense—suggesting cool, ambrosial airs in the midst of the summer's heat.

E. Hayes exhibits four sea pieces, painted with considerable ability. In the "Storm, Ballyscadden Bay, Howth" (96), he shows how much can be done in the way of colour by a judicious use of grey, white, and black. In another work, "Still Waters" (184), by W. H. Mason—a young artist we believe—though hung very high, we fancy we discover merit. It represents a river scene, as we guess, near Chichester, under a cool sky, long after sunset, with a ship prominent in the gloom. There is a great deal of truth in the colour of the water and the transparency generally.

"The Needles, Isle of Wight, Wreck in Scratchell's Bay" (197), by J. J. Wilson, is boldly studied, and full of material; but the water wants fluidity, motion, and massive-ness.

H. Dawson improves. He displays—what so few landscapists do—character, and a style which, though obviously partly founded upon the study of masters who have pre-coded him, may be pronounced his own. "Autumnal Evening on the Banks of the Trent, near Nottingham" (360), is a well-chosen spot, broadly treated, with a fine effect produced by a mass of trees boldly diminishing off into the distance, and some cattle at water under their shade; the whole painted in a glowing golden hue, relieved by greys. "Stonehouse Pool, with the Government Victualling Warehouses, Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth" (461), is a fine view of an interesting and animated scene, taken from a high point, the perspective boldly and successfully treated.

Reserving some few other landscapes for notice on a future occasion, we now pass to other classes of subjects.

G. Lance exhibits two specimens of his peculiar, and as yet unsurpassed, talent in "The Golden Age" (246), and a fruit-piece (412). Both are admirable in their way, and will sustain the well-earned reputation of the artist. It must be admitted, however, that his heels are closely pressed upon by a rival candidate in the same field, W. Duffield, who, if he do not yet emulate the marvellous dexterity, the minute and accurate observation, and the brilliant and juicy touches, so conspicuous in the works of the former, displays a thorough appreciation of the distinguishing characteristics of his subject, much taste in their selection, arrangement, and treatment, and correct feeling for colour. In his large fruit-piece (288), which we have much pleasure in Engraving, all these qualities are conspicuous, and we acknowledge in him a great and promising rival, though by no means an imitator, of the eminent still-life painter of the age of which the arts of the country are justly so proud. A fresh-cut melon, the juice trickling from it, is a conspicuous object in the group, which comprises pears, grapes, a pineapple, filberts, and other varieties of fruit. Some glass, a damask cloth, doyley, &c., serve to complete and harmonise the composition. The textural treatment of every object is most satisfactory, without at all going to the length, so fallacious in its temptations, of attempting absolute illusion. The combined effect is rich and gratifying in the extreme.

T. F. Dicksee treats us to a group of two children amusing themselves with blowing "Bubbles" (147). The picture exhibits all the cleverness and nice painting invariably displayed by its author; but after we have looked at it we cannot help reflecting that there is "nothing in it," and wishing that



"RETRIBUTION."—FROM A PAINTING BY E. ARMITAGE, IN THE LEEDS TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 214.

Mr. Dicksee would do justice to himself and his admirers by attempting something a little above the range which he has hitherto usually contented himself with.

Louis Haghe's "First and Last Efforts" (171) is a subject full of thought, nobly conceived, telling its own story, and appealing directly to the understanding and the sympathies of the beholder. An aged painter, whose sands of life are nearly run out, but whom dire necessity ties still to the easel, lifts his eyes languidly from his work of drudgery to rest them upon a young boy, his son, who, with all the daring, all the buoyant, ambitious purpose of youth, is making a first effort at drawing, as if resolved to follow in his parent's footsteps. There is an air of regret and sadness, mingled with admiration, in the expression of the old painter, which indicates that, like poor Wouvermans, his career of labour had been a hard one and ill-requited, and that he contemplated with compunction the possibility of his son adopting the same calling.

A thoughtful, touching little group is F. Wybord's "Home of the Mountaineer" (179).

Long did his wife,

Suckling her babe—her only one—look out

The way he went at parting, but he came not.—ROGERS.

Sadness and yearning affection mark the features of the young wife in her solitude, whose eye, though instinctively turned in the direction in which he should appear, has grown dull and listless through continued watching in vain. She is seated in the verandah of a Swiss chalet, with her baby fast asleep in her lap, a cat asleep at her feet, and surrounded by a spinning-wheel and various objects of household economy. A crucifix is suspended against the wall, to which she has addressed many a hurried but fervent prayer in the midst of her weary distress. The picture is most charmingly painted—a bright sun-ray being introduced to illumine the principal figure, all the rest being in a subdued tone. Of this admirable production we have great pleasure in giving an Engraving.

G. Armfield has a clever group of dogs—Seotch terriers—who have just been detected doing mischief in the dairy—entitled "The Culprits" (247).

F. Underhill—who is never tired of fishermen, and fishing-nets, and seaside life—has two productions of the kind in the present exhibition, which will find their full share of admirers amongst those who are fond of such subjects. "The Fisherman's Home" (206) is somewhat novel in structure, and not without merit—representing a sailor's wife and child at the cottage door, at the top of a steep flight of steps, which the father and husband is ascending, eager to embrace all he holds most dear, and already recognised by the little one. In "Looking Out" (267), the young urchin, some years older, is seen peering curiously through a telescope which the father is holding to his eye. There is great elaboration of network, pebble-work, oyster shell-work, &c., which might be subdued with advantage.

W. Underhill has a fishing subject also, but in fresh water. "The Display of the Catch" (308) shows a group of children fishing in a little muddy ditch, one of whom holds up a diminutive minnow, which he has just caught to the admiring eyes of his mother, or, more probably, elder sister.

"Omnibus Life in London" (318), by W. Maw Egley, is a droll interior, the stern and trying incidents of which will be recognised by thousands of weary wayfarers through the streets of London. There, crowded together higgledy-piggledy, is all the miscellaneous assemblage of old women, young misses, city girls, babies, baskets, bundles, crinolines, umbrellas, &c., which ordinarily fill up the measure of these convenient vehicles; whilst the inexorable conductor peeps in through the door and announces "room for one more," a young lady already ascending the steps with ample allowance of luggage to fill it.

Amongst the strange vagaries of fancy which from time to time relieve the monotony of art, we have seldom met with one more strange and incomprehensible than that of Mr. Hopley in his "Birth of a Pyramid—an attempt to realise an Egyptian tradition" (453), which states that "the daughter of Nefcho, King of Egypt, who had so many admirers, commanded each of them to bring her a sculptured stone. Such numbers obeyed her that she was enabled to construct one of the pyramids from the result." But something more than the mere representation of a now-explored historical tradition is intended in this picture—a great moral lesson is to be worked out, which is thus explained in a printed programme issued by the painter:—

A painted satire presents less of the element of personality when the subject is recondite and mythological; nevertheless, the adulation addressed to reigning belles of all periods renders this extreme example a suitable text for all other instances. The record by Herodotus of this Egyptian fable having been ably controverted in essentials by Sir Gardner Wilkinson and others, and effectually ridiculed by Voltaire, it is scarcely necessary to explain that it was selected as a subject for satiric illustration on strictly artistic grounds—as an opportunity to introduce into one subject many of the powerful passions which influence men under such circumstances—as a legitimate means of recording novelty in costume and ornaments—and as an excuse for producing, by an infinite variety of tints, that appearance of "general bloom" mentioned in the "Grammar of Ornament" as one of the characteristics of the Egyptian in the eyes of connoisseurs.

With regard to the structure of this crowded and gaudy canvas, the artist tells us that it being found difficult to depict befittingly one of the noble palaces of the period "led to the placing of the lady in the balcony of a small kiosk"—something like a booth at a fair, whence, with much display of airs and graces, she surveys the crowd of her toiling admirers, each passing before her with his block of stone in his arms or on his back. Various passions are displayed by the struggling adventurers—some fighting for precedence, others smirking with pride and satisfaction, distorting their bodies to attract the fair one's notice; but the prevailing character is that of a stage burlesque, the details of which the artist further most candidly admits he has studied upon the Drury Lane properties of "Nitocris." Many, we fear, will gaze upon this marvellous production, which occupied the artist during the years 1856-7-8, without appreciating its recondite purpose, nor the amount of talent and labour thrown away upon it.

PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—(To the Editor.)—In the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 5 I observe an article upon "Public Drinking-Fountains," in which allusion is made to my filters, which are proposed to be used in connexion therewith. As the description given of them is not quite correct, and is likely to lead to a misapprehension as to their construction, you will, I feel assured, do me the favour to state that "sand" is not an ingredient in these filters; but that the filtering medium consists of a peculiarly close yet porous stone (patented by me, and made expressly for the purpose), which stone incloses a layer of pure animal carbon, through which the water is caused to percolate, by which means any deposit of impurity in the purifying agent is effectually prevented.—FREDK. RANSOME, Ipswich.

THE NEW CENTRAL WEIGHT.—A bill has been brought by Mr. McCann, M.P. for Drogheda, for the sale of grain, meal, flour, butter, and potatoes, and other agricultural produce, by the pound avoirdupois, the score of twenty pounds, the cental of one hundred pounds, and the ton of two thousand pounds. It contains only one clause, which is as follows:—"That from and after the first day of January, 1860, all grain, meal, flour, butter, and potatoes shall be sold by the pound avoirdupois, by the score of twenty pounds, by the cental of one hundred pounds, and by the ton of two thousand pounds; and in like manner all hay, straw, turnips, and mangelwurzel shall be sold by the pound avoirdupois, by the score of twenty pounds, by the hundredweight of one hundred pounds, and by the ton of two thousand pounds."

PRESERVED LIGHT.—Our friend wished Professor Wheatstone to see with his own eyes the curious experiment of his tube, or a photograph made by light which had been stored up for several months. Mr. Wheatstone, the illustrious physicist, very willingly accepted the invitation. M. Niepce took a tube containing a piece of pasteboard which had been impregnated with tartaric acid, and insulated for a length of time and rolled up in it, in the month of June last, and the tube then hermetically closed. He and Professor Wheatstone placed themselves in a dark room; M. Niepce had a sheet of sensitised paper, on which he placed a piece of paper printed upon in large letters; he then opened the tube, holding it vertically, with the orifice downwards, and this orifice he placed on the printed paper which covered the sensitive paper; he left the tube in this position for about ten minutes, at the end of which time he removed it. The circle on the paper blackening in all its parts where it was not protected by the printed letters at once visibly manifested the action of the light; the printed paper being removed, the characters were found to be very neatly traced in white, or forming a negative proof; this negative was treated like ordinary negatives, that is to say, it was fixed, and Professor Wheatstone placed it in his portfolio, to produce it before the Royal and Photographic Societies—a proof obtained by means of light that had been imprisoned for six months.—*Photographic News.*

BISHOPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

It is now some twenty or thirty years since the rulers of the Established Church at home resolved no longer to send out into the colonial dependencies of the mother country wandering missionaries without a head, but to establish, so far as means would allow, from time to time, the episcopal system in each and all of the distant portions of that empire on which it has been truly said that "the sun never sets." In pursuance of this plan, Bishops were nominated for the East and the West Indies so far back as 1814 and 1824,* and a Bishop was sent out to Sydney in 1836 to rule spiritually the vast continent—for such we may call it—of Australia.

But it is from a much later date that we are to reckon the great extension of the Anglican Episcopate in most of the British Colonies. In 1840, as we find on reference to the documents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, there were but ten colonial Bishops; there are now upwards of thirty.

THE RIGHT REV. G. A. SELWYN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

George Augustus, one of the sons of Mr. W. Selwyn, by his wife, a member of the Kynaston family, was born in 1809, and was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1831 as a first-class in classics, and a junior optime in mathematical honours. Not long after taking his degree he settled at Eton, undertaking the post of private tutor to the sons of the late Earl of Powis, and with it the pastoral charge of Windsor, as Curate to the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Gosset. In 1839 he married the only daughter of the late Sir John Richardson (some time one of the Judges), by whom he has a young family. He was consecrated to the episcopal charge in 1841, and at once proceeded to New Zealand, accompanied by a staff of old Eton friends and others as missionaries under him. He learned the language of the natives on his way out, and he created a vast impression upon the Maori people by preaching to them in their own tongue as soon as he set foot upon the shores of the antipodes. His Lordship's diocese, down to within the last few years, included the whole of New Zealand, and many of the islands known collectively as Melanesia; but in 1850 arrangements were made for subdividing it, and for establishing a second bishopric at Christchurch, which, however, was delayed by various circumstances until 1856, when the Rev. H. J. C. Harper was appointed. An interesting record of Dr. Selwyn's missionary efforts, his dealings with the native chiefs of New Zealand, and his visitation tours—in which the miles which he has rowed or swam form an appreciable item—will be found recorded in the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, published by Rivingtons; as well as in *The Church in the Colonies* and *The Mission Field*, both of them small and cheap serials published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The father and grandfather of Bishop Selwyn were lawyers of eminence in their day, the latter having been a Bencher and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, and the former a Q.C., and the author of the law reports known under the name of "Maule and Selwyn," who died full of years and honours at his house at Richmond in 1855. A memoir in Hardwicke's "Annual Biography for 1856" informs us that he was also for many years Recorder of Portsmouth, and that he read constitutional law with his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on his first arrival in this country. He was of the same family as the celebrated George Selwyn, the wit and man of fashion, whose memoirs have been published by Mr. Jesse, and of which a delightful review will be found in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1844, and whose ancestor was a Gloucestershire gentleman, Colonel Selwyn, Aide-de-Camp to the great Duke of Marlborough.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank, Piccadilly.

THE RIGHT REV. W. WILLIAMS, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF WAIAPU.

Dr. William Williams, recently appointed Bishop of Waiapu, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, a manufacturer in Nottingham, in which town he was born, in 1800. He was originally intended for the medical profession, and indeed passed the necessary examinations for that purpose; and there is every reason to believe that he owes no small portion of the great influence he has been able to exercise over the natives of New Zealand to his knowledge of the healing art. Having, however, early determined to devote himself to the missionary cause, and to follow his brother, the present Archdeacon Henry Williams, to New Zealand, he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and was ordained in 1825. In the same year, before his departure, he married Miss Jane Nelson, of Nottingham—a lady who has proved herself, in temper, character, and missionary devotion, a most able coadjutor—and arrived at Paihia in March, 1826, where he joined his brother, who had preceded him in 1823.

In this short sketch we cannot attempt to portray the trials or successes of these and other energetic servants of Christ whose lives were at that time constantly endangered from residing among a cannibal population; it may not, however, be uninteresting to notice that in 1829 Dr. W. Williams baptised four children of Taiwanga, a native chief, who were among the first Maori children dedicated to God, and that in the following year, 1830, the father, with two others, was baptised at Paihia, being the first adult converts.

His sphere of operations was subsequently removed to Turanga, in Poverty Bay, not far distant from his present location, Waiapu, where he has laboured with eminent success. In 1851 he embarked with a part of his family for England, accompanied by a Christian chief named Tomiana (Thompson) ter Rauperaha, principally there to superintend the printing of a large edition of the New Testament and Prayer-book, in the translation of which he had been largely instrumental. He at the same time passed through the press a second edition of a dictionary and grammar of the Maori or New Zealand language, which he had himself compiled. During his visit to England in 1851 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford.

In October, 1852, he sailed from England to resume his duties at Turanga; but in 1857, anxious to enlarge his school and prepare a superior class of native teachers, he relinquished a home which he had made beautiful in the wilderness, and removed to a locality where they have larger scope for agricultural purposes to enable them to support their increased establishment.

Our portrait is from a lithograph published by Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE RIGHT REV. C. J. ABRAHAM, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

The Right Rev. Charles John Abraham, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Wellington, is a son of the late Captain Abraham, of Frimley, near Farnborough, Surrey. He was born in or about the year 1816, and was educated at Eton, where he was a K.S., and afterwards held a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. In his time "the King's men" did not go into the schools of classical and mathematical honours, but, like the "New College men" at Oxford, took their degrees in a quiet ordinary routine. In due time he returned to Eton as an Assistant Master, where he resigned a large and lucrative boarding-house in order to devote himself to the comforts and interests of the King's scholars, who, though forming the original nucleus of that princely school, were sadly neglected. He had the satisfaction of succeeding beyond his hopes, and of beholding the nominations to the foundation of Henry VI. thrown open to public competition, the immediate consequence of which was that they became prizes and distinctions, and are now eagerly sought after. At Eton he became the bosom friend of Dr. Selwyn, and marrying, in 1850, Miss Caroline Palmer, a sister of the present Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, county of Leicester, and a near relative of Mrs. Selwyn, he went out to New Zealand as Archdeacon under his old friend. Returning to England last year, he was consecrated in Lambeth Church to the see of Wellington on Michaelmas-day, and left Plymouth for his distant diocese by the *John Scott* on the 21st of November. Dr. Abraham is the author of some able sermons and a series of lectures on the Catechism.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank, Piccadilly.

* The bishoprics of Nova Scotia and Quebec were founded so far back as 1787 and 1793, respectively, but they owed their establishment to other sources.

THE RIGHT REV. E. HOBHOUSE, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NELSON.

The Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, D.D., the newly-appointed Bishop of Nelson, is the second son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadsden House, near Castle Cary, Somerset (many years Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), by Harriet, sixth daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sugnall. He was educated at Eton (where he was a friend and contemporary of Bishop Abraham), and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was soon after elected Fellow of Merton College. He took little or no part in collegiate or academical matters, but devoted himself almost wholly to the parochial cure of St. Peter's-in-the-East in that city, where he was greatly and deservedly beloved. It is not a little singular that the small benefice of St. Peter's, which is tenable together with a college fellowship, should have furnished the Church of England in our own days with no less than three Prelates—viz., Dr. Edmund Denison, who was raised to the see of Salisbury in 1837; Dr. Walter Kerr Hamilton, his successor, as it happened, both in the living and in that bishopric; and now, thirdly and finally, Dr. Hobhouse.

Bishop Hobhouse married, on January the 1st, 1858, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late General the Hon. John Brodrick, and he is now on his way to the distant diocese which he has been sent out to administer and govern.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank, Piccadilly.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

WE present our readers this week, as apropos to the 22nd of February, an accurate View of the Tomb of Washington. No spot in America is visited with greater interest or with feelings of more profound reverence than Mount Vernon; and no day is held more sacred in the calendar of the Republic than the day which gave birth to the "Father of his Country." This day, always commemorated throughout the United States by balls, banquets, and various other festive demonstrations, and by American citizens all over the world, was duly honoured on Tuesday last by the American Association of London, who dined together in a spirit of patriotic brotherhood at Willis's Rooms.

It is hardly necessary to state that George Washington was born in the State of Virginia, on the 22nd of February, 1732; that he was the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces during the Revolutionary War; that he was the first President of the United States (twice elected); that he retired to Mount Vernon in 1799, and there died, on the 14th day of December, 1799, at the age of sixty-seven. With these facts in the great and good man's history every body is familiar; while the hallowed spot consecrated by his ashes is equally familiar to the eyes of thousands of travellers from all parts of the civilised world. But only the "privileged few" can visit those far-off "Meccas" where the universal admiration of man loves to pay its pilgrim homage, and so the imagination of the million must be satisfied with pictures. The faithful artist brings the mountain to Mahomet. Our "counterfeit presentment" of the Mount Vernon Tomb is a perfect facsimile of the scene.

To those unacquainted with the locality of Mount Vernon it may be necessary to state that it is situated on the banks of the Potomac, about sixteen miles from Washington. Steam-boats plying between the capital of the nation and Aquia Creek, on the great line of southern travel, constantly pass it, but never without a solemn tolling of the bell, when every passenger uncovers his head, and gazes in silent, thoughtful, often tearful reverence, at the venerable mansion and the modest tomb wherein rest the remains of him "who died childless that his country might call him Father."

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blessed!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

The Washington mansion, although in rather a dilapidated condition, is beautifully located on elevated ground; and the tomb is at a little distance from it, on the southern slope of the hill. It consists of an excavation, walled and arched with bricks, and surrounded by a plain iron railing. Over the door are engraved these blessed words of immortal hope:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Over the iron gate there is a stone, with the following inscription:—"Within this inclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." There are two marble sarcophagi. The larger one contains the ashes, and bears the name, in large letters, of "Washington." It is formed from a solid block of marble, eight feet in length by two in height. Upon the lid there is a shield, beautifully chiseled, having thirteen longitudinal stripes resting on the American flag, and surmounted by an eagle, with outspread wings, grasping a sheaf of arrows and an olive-branch. The smaller sarcophagus contains the remains of Martha, the wife of Washington. Until quite recently the Mount Vernon estate, consisting of some twelve hundred acres, has been the property of Mr. John A. Washington; but for many years there has been a growing feeling in the United States that so sacred a spot ought not to be the private possession of any individual, subject to the fluctuations of fortune, or to the degrading dispositions of necessity. Mr. Washington, the inheritor of the sacred estate, has been reluctant to part with any portion of it; but the increasing wants of a large family, whom he is liberally educating, have compelled him to dispose of about two hundred acres, including the mansion and the tomb. The State of Virginia during the past year granted a charter to the Mount Vernon Association enabling it to hold the property in perpetual trust; and through the personal efforts of Miss Cunningham, of Charleston; Madame Le Vert, of Mobile; Miss Anna Cora Ritchie, of Richmond; and last, though by no means least, the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, the greater part of the required sum has been raised, and the balance will soon be forthcoming. Mr. Everett, by giving the entire proceeds of his eloquent "Lecture on Washington," which he has delivered and redelivered in all the principal towns and cities of the Union, has already handed over to the treasury of the Mount Vernon Association about 80,000 dollars, including a cheque for 10,000 dollars, given him by the proprietor of the *New York Ledger* for a weekly contribution for one year, to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers," which are now regularly appearing in the columns of that marvellously-successful newspaper, which has obtained a weekly circulation of half a million copies.

It is not our intention to indulge in eulogistic strains to "the immortal memory of Washington." We simply point a reverent finger to his humble tomb at Mount Vernon; while the world proudly points to his "country as his monument." He was a soldier, a statesman, and a chief magistrate, of whom his great political antagonist, Jefferson, said, "He was a man incapable of fear, of integrity the most pure, and of justice the most inflexible."

It is a pleasant fact to mention in connection with this subject that the venerable Washington Irving, one of the finest writers of the English language in either hemisphere, and who, when an infant, was placed in the arms of General Washington by his nurse for a blessing, has been for many years engaged upon the life of the Pater Patrie, and has now nearly completed the fifth and last volume. "Irving's Washington" will be a glorious monument, both to the subject and to the author of it—a thousand times better as an inspiration, and a tributary memorial to greatness, than the colossal marble shaft that still halts half completed in the capital of the nation to rebuke the sluggish patriotism of an ungrateful people.

H. F.

THE TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.—On Saturday evening (says the *New York Times* of Feb. 7) the National Telegraph line worked in an unbroken circuit from New York to Leavenworth, Kansas, and subsequently to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Messages were sent and received with the same promptness with which they could have been sent fifty miles. The distance by the wires to Leavenworth is nearly 2000 miles. Despatches were also dropped at all the principal cities on the route.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ALBUM DE PIANO, 1859. Ewer and Co.

The contents of this very handsome volume will be found to correspond with the elegance of its exterior. They consist of *morceaux de salon*—short pieces by a number of the most distinguished modern composers for the pianoforte, among whom are Mendelssohn, Liszt, Benedict, Pauer, Fesca, Randecker, Berger, and Heller, besides others of continental reputation whose names are less known to the English public. Among other things, there is a posthumous "Lied ohne Worte" of Mendelssohn, a gem of beauty and expression sufficient of itself to stamp a value on the whole volume; and we may likewise point out as worthy of particular attention two pieces, an andantino and a cantilena, by Liszt; a barcarole by Stephen Heller; a triumphal march by Benedict; a galop brilliant by Pauer; and a serenade by Henselt. Indeed, the selection has been made with so much taste that the book does not contain a single piece which is not recommended by some pleasing and attractive feature.

RUSSIAN AIR, KNOWN AS "THOSE EVENING BELLS." Arranged for the Pianoforte by W. VINCENT WALLACE.—HANDEL'S HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH. Edited by G. F. WEST.—CHANT DES MONTAGNARDS, Tyrolien, pour Piano. Composée par ADOLPHE SCHLOESSER.—CHANT D'OISEAUX, Polka-Mazurka. Par GASTON DE LILLE. Cocks and Co.

The Russian air arranged for the piano by Mr. Vincent Wallace is well known from its union with the beautiful verses of Thomas Moore. Mr. Wallace says that the air is "supposed to have been composed by Beethoven." This may be so, but the supposition is new to us. At all events it is a beautiful melody, and the distinguished composer has treated it beautifully, preserving its simplicity throughout, and ending with a series of sweeping arpeggios demanding the utmost softness and delicacy of touch, and having the effect of distant sounds faintly heard in the evening air.

Handel's famous movement, which has somehow got the title of "The Harmonious Blacksmith," is one of the "Gems from the Great Masters," which Messrs. Cocks are publishing in numbers as edited by Mr. West. The only alteration in the original text is a change of key, which, together with the careful manner in which the fingering is marked, will greatly facilitate the execution of this delightful composition.

The "Chant des Montagnards" is a well-known Tyrolean melody, which Herr Schloesser has made the theme of a simple, graceful little piece, calculated at once to attract and to improve the young pianist.

M. Gaston de Lille's polka-mazurka, "Les Chant d'Oiseaux," is a spirited piece of dance-music, in which the warbling of various birds is prettily imitated. The pictorial titlepages of musical publications are seldom worthy of notice; but the present is an exception, for it has merit as a work of art both in drawing and colouring.

MACBETH; Verse and Music by WALTER MAYNARD.—"O! HEAR YE NOT THE MAIDEN?" Trio for equal voices. By HENRY SMART.—TITANIA; Bluetto de Salon, pour le Piano. Par RENE FAVARGER.—LA FUITE; Galop Brillant. Par RENE FAVARGER. Cramer and Co.

The accomplished and well-known amateur who needlessly, we think, shrouds his identity under the *nom de plume* of Walter Maynard—a name under which he has gained no small distinction—will heighten his reputation by his "Macbeth." This piece may be called a narrative and descriptive cantata for a single voice, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte, but in the orchestral style. The poem, which has some poetical merit, is a rapid sketch of the subject of the tragedy. After a short introduction, a recitative announces the arrival of King Duncan at his castle, amid martial music and the loyal acclamations of the people. Then Macbeth appears in his midnight chamber, meditating in gloomy soliloquy on his bloody design. Then comes the banquet, with its festive sounds; then all is wrapt in silence, broken only by the sighing of the night wind and the scream of the owl, while the murderer steals to the perpetration of his crime; and the conclusion is a solemn strain, describing the spirits of evil still hovering around the ruined towers of Dunsinane. This cantata is altogether a remarkable work; and, sung by a performer of vocal and dramatic power, would produce a striking effect.

Mr. Henry Smart's trio, which ought to be sung by three ladies—or, perhaps, with still better effect as a three-part song for a small chorus of female voices (it being an address to the May Queen by her maiden companions)—is quite a gem, full of melody, simplicity, and freshness. Whether sung by single voices in private, or choral voices in public, it will always be delightful.

"Titania" is a trifle, but it is an elegant one, and its grace and lightness will please more than the elaborate combinations of more pretentious works. And M. Favarger's other composition, his "Galop Brillant," is gay and spirited as well as brilliant.

WHERE THE BEE SUCKS. Arranged for the Pianoforte by JULES BENEDICT. Chappell and Co.

At a time when our old English melodies are tending towards oblivion—when Purcell and Arne are pushed aside to make room for Donizetti and Verdi—it may, perhaps, be necessary to tell some readers that "Where the bee sucks" is Aret's song in "The Tempest," and that Arne's air is one of the loveliest of that charming but almost-forgotten composer's melodies. Mr. Benedict, in taking it as a theme for a pianoforte piece, has treated it with the taste and skill to be expected from so accomplished a musician. In expanding it into a movement of some length he has never for a moment lost sight of the character of the subject; but the new ideas suggested by his elegant fancy flow naturally from the original melody, with which they are perfectly in keeping. We know nothing that we would sooner put into the hands of the young pianist than this pure and classical little piece.

MENDELSSOHN'S AIR, "O REST IN THE LORD," FROM "ELIJAH." Transcribed for the Pianoforte by GEORGE FESCA.—"AU REVOIR. Galop Brillante, pour le Piano. Par GEORGE FESCA. Ewer and Co.

Nothing is more advantageous to the student of the pianoforte than the practice of vocal music—music composed expressly for the voice. The finest of all qualities in the pianist is the power of singing upon the instrument—of giving to melodious passages a vocal tone, character, and expression. But this, as it is the finest, is also the quality most difficult to acquire. It is not sufficient to hear pianoforte-players and practise pianoforte music; it is not less necessary to listen to the finest singers, and the very best pianoforte lessons may be got at the Opera. For this reason we have great satisfaction in meeting with such things as Benedict's "Where the bee sucks," or Fesca's arrangement of Mendelssohn's exquisite song "O rest in the Lord." M. Fesca modestly calls it a transcription; and so, indeed, it is; for the air is closely adhered to, though the skill of the pianist is shown in the manner of placing the vocal phrases under the fingers. Let the student repair to Exeter Hall, listen to Miss Dolby singing this air, and then sit down to Fesca's transcription of it; and the benefit derived from the practice will be doubled. M. Fesca's "Galop" is in a bold, dashing style, very rapid, and full of fire.

LA TOILETTE DE CONSTANCE. Words by CASIMIR DELAVIGNE; Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. Worthington Bliss). MERRILY NOW; Barcarole. By J. R. THOMAS. Cocks and Co.

"La Toilette de Constance" is a French song, with a moral of some importance in these days of crinoline. Constance is dressing for a ball, and, chatting gaily with her maid about the expected pleasures and conquests of the evening, she takes up a scandle to survey herself in the mirror; the flame catches her dress—she is burnt to death. The people at the ball cry, "Pauvre Constance!" and dance on till daylight. Casimir Delavigne's verses are elegant, and well set to music by the fair composer.

Mr. Thomas's barcarole is pretty; but both words and music are quite in the conventional boat-song style. Though the song has little originality, however, it flows gracefully, and shows much taste, if not much invention.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. G. Canada West.—The game played by correspondence between the Clubs of Hamilton and St. Catharine's has come to hand, and shall be reported. Your communication, however, should have been addressed simply "To the Editor" &c.

AN INEXPERIENCED AMATEUR.—Bad, because the first player can take the K's Pawn with his Kt at K 4th, and retaking check with his Queen at K 4th 5th, then at K 4th 5th, and afterwards take your King's Rook. You will make no progress without mastering the openings, and for this purpose you should procure some rudimentary treatise on them.

J. M. Cheshire.—No. Take advice, and think over the subject. The insertion of any such challenge would subject both you and me to ridicule.

PHILIP PHILIDON.—We thought the rule which governs the "Pawn-passing" question was well understood by all players by this time. See the "Chess-player's Handbook," published by B. J. Law, XV., page 57.—"When a Pawn is first moved in a game, it may be played one or two squares; but in the latter case the opponent has the privilege of taking it *en passant* with any Pawn which could have taken it had it been played one square only." A Pawn however, can only be taken by a *Pawn* in passing. A superior piece has no power to arrest its leap of two squares.

J. B. Dublin.—The long-delayed Supplement to the "Handbook," with Mr. Staunton's revised Code of Chess Laws, will shortly be announced for publication, we understand.

GUERNSEY.—Again and again we repeat the King can castle after he has been checked, and still week after week we receive the same question from half a dozen correspondents.

BLACK PRINCE, Cardiff.—We are quite uniformed on the subject. If any such contest is arranged, however, we shall give due notice of the "when and where about."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 732.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q B to Q B 7th (ch) K to Q B sq
2. Q B to K B 4th Q takes R, or (a) (dis. ch.)
3. K B to K 4th Q takes Q (ch)
(If Q to Q B 2nd, White replies with K to K B 6th, dis. ch. and mates next move.)
4. K to K 7th (dis. ch.) Q interposes
5. B takes Q.—Mato.

(a) 2. R takes R
3. Q takes P (ch)
4. Q to K 7th (ch)
5. B mates.

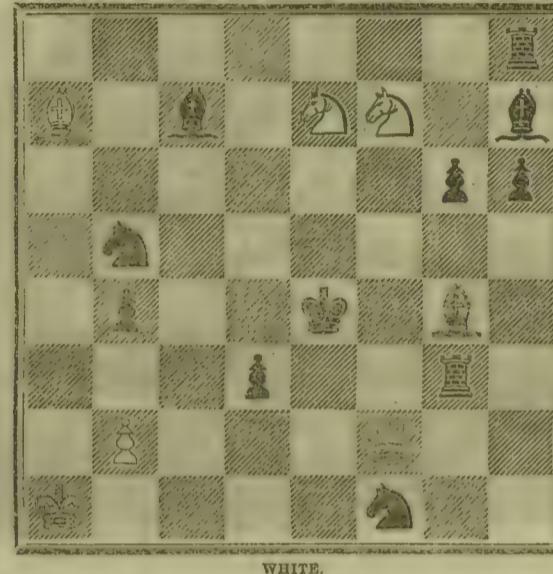
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 733.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt sq K to his 5th, or (a)
2. B to Q B 3rd K to Q 6th
(If anything else, White plays 3. Q to Q 4th.)
3. B to Q 7th K moves
4. B or Q mates
(a) 1. K to his 3rd or 4th, or (b)
2. Q to Q B 5th, and mates next move.
(b) 1. K to Q 2nd K to Q 2nd
2. Q to K 3rd K moves
3. B to Q B 3rd; or
4. K Kt 4th, and mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 734.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following Games were lately contested between Messrs. ANDERSEN and DE RIVIERE.
(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. de R.) BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. Q takes Q B (ch) K to K Kt sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 18. Q to K 6th (ch) K to R 2nd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P 19. Q to K 4th (ch) K to R 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd 20. B to K 3rd K R to K B sq (ch)
5. K Kt to K 5th Q Kt to K 4th 21. K to K 2nd Q to K 4th (ch)
6. K B to Q K 3rd P to K R 3rd 22. P to K 4th (ch) Q to K 7th (ch)
7. P to K B 4th P takes Kt 23. K R to K B 2nd R takes R (ch)
8. P takes Kt K takes K P 24. B takes R R to K B sq
9. Castles P to Q 4th 25. R to K R sq R takes B (ch)
10. P takes P (in passing) P to K B 4th 26. K to Q 3rd R to Q 7th (ch)
11. Kt to Q 2nd Q takes Q P 27. K to Q B 4th R takes Q B P (ch)
12. Kt takes Kt Q takes K R P (ch) 28. K to Q 5th B to K 3rd
13. K to B 2nd P takes Kt 29. K to K 6th B takes Q Kt P
14. Q takes Q P K B to K 2nd 30. K to K B 7th R to K B 7th (ch)
15. Q takes K P Q B to K 4th 31. K to K 7th R to K 7th (ch)
16. K B to K B 7 (ch) K takes B 32. Q to K 7th P to K 3rd
And White surrendered.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(Evans' Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. de R.) BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 23. P to K R 4th K to Q 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 24. P to K B 3rd P to Q 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 25. P to Q R 3rd K to Q 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th K B takes Kt P 26. K to K 2nd P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd K B to Q R 4th 27. P to K 5th P to K 5th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P 28. K to K 6th becomes intensely interesting
7. Castles K Kt to K B 3rd 29. B to K B 6th P to Q 6th
8. P to K 5th P to Q 4th 30. P to K 4th B to Q 5th
9. P takes Kt P takes B 31. K R to K R sq B to Q 5th
10. K R to K sq (ch) Q B to K 3rd 32. Q R to Q 5th R to K 5th
11. P takes Kt Kt P K R to Kt P 33. P to K B 3rd R to K 5th
12. B to K Kt 5th Q to K 4th 34. P to K B 6th P to K 6th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd K B takes Kt 35. R to K B 5th P to K 7th
14. Q Kt to K 4th K to K B sq 36. Q R to Q 5th P to K 7th
15. B to K R 6th P to Q 6th 37. P to K B 4th R to K 7th (ch)
16. K Kt to K 5th Q to K 4th 38. K to K B 3rd P to K 7th
17. Q Kt to K B 6th K B takes Q B P 39. P to K B 6th P to K 7th
18. K Kt to K 5th K to K 4th 40. R takes Q R to K 7th
19. Q R to Q 5th K B takes P 41. R takes Q P to K 7th P to K 7th
20. Kt takes B Q to K 3rd 42. B to Q R sq R to K 7th (ch)
21. Q to K Kt 4th Q takes Q 43. K to K Kt 3rd P to K 7th
22. Kt takes Q R to K Kt sq 44. P takes P P to K 7th
23. B to K B 6th (ch) K to Q 3rd 45. P to K B 5th P to K 7th
24. Kt to K 5th P to K 4th 46. P to K Kt 5th R to K 8th
25. Kt takes Kt K takes Kt 47. K to K 4th R to K 8th
26. B to Q B 3rd K to Q 4th 48. B to K 5th B to K 5th
27. Q R to Q Kt sq P to Q R 3rd 49. K to K 3rd B to K 5th
28. Q R to Q 5th P to Q R 3rd 50. R to K 2nd B to K 5th
29. K to K 6th P to K 6th 51. K takes R R to K 4th
30. K to K B 7th R to K B 7th 52. B to K 6th R to K 5th
31. K to K 7th R to K 7th 53. K to K 2nd B to K 5th
32. K to K B 7th (ch) R to K 7th 54. K to K sq R to K 6th
33. P to K 6th P to K 6th 55. B to K 5th P to K 6th
34. K to K 7th R to K 7th 56. B to K 6th P to K 6th
And Black resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1096.—By C. M. M., of Nova Scotia.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R's at K Kt 7th and Q B 8th, Bs at K B sq and Q R 7th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 7th, K 5th, and Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q 4th, B at K R 3rd, Kt at K R 2nd, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1097.—By G. M.

White: K at K Kt 7th, Q at K R 4th, R's at K R 2nd and Q 2nd, B at Q B 6th, Kt at K B 5th, P at K B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K Kt 7th, Bs at Q B 5th and 6th, Kts at Q 4th and Q R 4th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1098.—By G. M. B., of Dundee.

White: K at K sq, R at K Kt 4th, B at Q R 4th, Kts at K B 2nd and Q B 2nd, P at K 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th; Ps at K 3rd, Q 3rd, Q B 4th and 6th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

On Thursday week Mr. Thackeray delivered a lecture before the Harrow School on "The Court and Times of George III." The whole school was present. Mr. Thackeray is the lineal descendant of a former Head Master of Harrow, Dr. Thackeray, who presided over the school from 1740 to 1760.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Malynesbury has appointed Captain Francis Howard Vyse, late of the Blues, to be Consul at Jeddo, in Japan.

The *Aberdeen Herald* states that twenty thousand tons of salmon were sent from the northern fisheries to the London markets last season.

Last year 20,671 ships and 177,832 men were employed in the trade of the United Kingdom.

Eldred Mowbray Cole, Esq., has been appointed Auditor-General for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Binny Scott has been approved of by the Queen as Consul in the Island of Ceylon for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

M. de la Guerrière has received the sum of 10,000 francs for his little pamphlet, "Napoleon III. and Italy," from his publisher, M. Didot.

Mr. Unthank, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the room of the late Mr. Bunce.

The superintendent of the Public Printing in the United States declares that the printing of the Pacific Railroad report, now in progress, will cost over one million of dollars.

The town of Samsoun has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. A fire has also burnt down forty-five shops and several dwelling-houses in Trebizond.

The Queen has appointed Lieut.-Colonel John Home Purves to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Rear-Admiral Courtenay Edmund William Boyle, deceased.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence of the first railway accident in Ceylon, thirty-seven lives having been lost in a landslip at Rogaon, a place about nine miles on the Negombo road.

The Duchess of Parma, according to the *Opinione* of Turin, has just signed a treaty with Austria authorising this latter Power to occupy all the forts of the State with her troops in case of war.

A large military forage magazine at Vincennes was burnt on Friday night. Two-thirds of the stock of hay and straw were consumed. The loss is estimated at 200,000 fr.

The port of Victoria, in Vancouver's Island, is declared the port of entry for British Columbia until arrangements shall have been made to collect duties at some point on Fraser River.

The annual ball of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place on Thursday week, at the II mover-square Rooms. It was a most brilliant and fashionable assemblage.

Admiralty orders have been given for two additional line-of-battle screw-steamer, of heavy tonnage, to be commenced at Chatham Dockyard immediately the ships are vacant by the launch of those vessels which have been completed.

Lieutenant A. Baillie, of the East India Engineers, at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, was last week placed under arrest, charged with having robbed one of his brother officers of a sum of money. The



"LOUIS XVII IN THE TEMPLE."—FROM A PAINTING BY G. WAPPERS
SEE PAGE 216



"MOSES EXPOSED ON THE NILE."—FROM A PAINTING BY PAUL DELAROCHE.
SEE PAGE 216



FRUIT, ETC.—PAINTED BY W. DUFFIELD.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 209

LITERATURE.

GREECE: PICTORIAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL. By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D. John Murray.

The first edition of this charming work was published in 1839. It has been translated into the French and English languages, and the fourth edition, executed in a style of surpassing beauty, is now on our table. The publisher has done ample justice to the author in paper, type, and pictorial illustration, for it may be truly affirmed that a more splendid volume does not adorn the most luxurious library. Into its literary merits it would be superfluous to enter, the stamp of an approving criticism having already cased it as standard; but to those who have not had the good fortune to peruse its instructive pages we may observe that the plan of Dr. Wordsworth enables him to conduct his readers geographically from State to State, so as to give them distinctive views of the whole of ancient Greece, and exhibit a picture of each separate region and locality. The scene of each memorable event is vividly brought before the mind; statesmen and warriors, philosophers and poets, painters and sculptors, pass in bright array before us. Such is the fascination of the author's style that we seem to stand in presence of the magnificent monuments of antiquity and behold a moving panorama of scenery and art.

To the present edition Mr. George Scarf has supplied an introductory chapter, illustrative of the characteristics of Greek art, which is a valuable addition to the work. For that task he is admirably fitted by high scholarship, refined taste, and a discriminating judgment.

This chapter would form in itself a perfectly independent volume; and, if published separately, would serve as a manual to the student. It traces the arts of construction from their rude commencement to their perfect development, and assigns to each step in the progress its historical period. Mr. Scarf also treats of coins, so far as the inscriptions on them serve to fix dates, and, with the same view, points out the aid to be derived by the antiquarian from writings on old monuments and from costume. From caverns and hollow trees, in which primitive man took shelter, and the rude habitations formed of boughs and skins stretched from tree to tree as a roof, architecture is followed up to the crowning glory of the Parthenon. Pottery, as formed out of soft and yielding materials, led to carving in wood, stone, and metal. "Shadow" certainly led to painting, and gave the name of *Sciography* to one particular style of art, which has always been retained—namely, the *Silhouettes*, a name given to pictures in one flat colour, usually black. Pale earthen vases, with figures of flowers, leaves, and animals, are illustrations of this description of art. The origin of statuary is very humble, its first form consisting of rude heaps of stone, or of a single block, which superstition venerated as emblems of Deity. Gradually the block was fashioned into the human form, but in very uncouth style; and, as Lucas tells us that Terror first created the gods of heathenism—"Primus in orbe Deos fecit Timor"—these representations in early sculpture were hideous and monstrous, as the Furies and Gorgons. If we are to accept the authority of Pliny, Cleanthes of Corinth was the first who represented form by lines; and Mr. Scarf observes "that the earliest and most ready pigment was undoubtedly blood, which dyes a dark brown colour." At an early stage colour was applied to sepulchral monuments. Some time elapsed before the eye and ear were educated in profile, the former being very difficult without a perfect knowledge of foreshortening. "Pliny traces the origin of drawing and modelling portraits to Dibutastes, a potter of Corinth, whose daughter, seeing the shadow of her lover's profile cast upon the wall by a strong light, traced the outline." Her father pressed clay into it, and hardened the clay in a furnace. To some such event Mr. Scarf thinks the origin of bas-reliefs may be traced, as they have always been regulated by shadows.

The ancients were well acquainted with tools and mechanical contrivances. The saw is traced to the teeth of the serpent. Chariots are figured on old monuments. The brazen statue of Jupiter on the Acropolis of Sparta "was formed of thin plates of bronze hammered into shape, and finished with the chisel." The familiar name of Daedalus is associated with the highest efforts of early art, as the labyrinth of Crete and aerostation. In the statuary of the human figure he separated the limbs, which before his time were close together; and, as that separation denoted movement, fable endowed his figures with life, and made them move. Homer's description of the palace of Alcinous, where the halls display pillars of silver, surrounded by clustering vines, is considered as attributed to his imagination, as implying too great an advance in the arts of his period to have been actually realised. The rudest walls, termed cyclopean, were mere masses of enormous stones promiscuously thrown together, and afterwards the surfaces were smoothed, and their edges fitted together. In progress of time Greece borrowed from Egypt and other countries; but when she borrowed she improved. After sculpture and painting had advanced, metallurgy followed in their steps. The art of casting and the process of smelting were discovered. The orders of architecture were greatly modelled from the forms of vegetable life, ever displaying graceful curves and scrolls. This was peculiarly the case with the Ionic, derived from the beautiful flowers of Asia. Mr. Scarf describes with minuteness and clearness the structure of the ancient temples, and explains the nomenclature by which each part is scientifically denominated, which will greatly assist those who are not conversant with the subject; and the whole is made distinct by accompanying drawings. Passing on to the results of the Persian war, in which all the buildings on the Acropolis of Athens were destroyed, he enters on the progress of the restoration of architecture, describing the Theseum and Parthenon, the advances of painting and sculpture, works of Polygnotus and Phidias, the Phigaleian marbles—indeed, the wonders of the age of Pericles—and concludes his disquisition with the gradual decline of art down to the age of Constantine.

SHAM! A NOVEL WRITTEN IN EARNEST. By HAIN FRISWELL. Blayney and Fryer.

This is a rather bitter satire upon the insincerity, and vanity, and weaker foibles of society. It originally appeared as a serial, when it enjoyed considerable success; and it possesses ample material and intrinsic merit to entitle it to the distinction of appearing in a collected form. The author's first intention was to produce the work in "serio-comic essays"; but, abler hands having possession of the field, he turned "Sham" into a story, which has been "written in earnest"—terrible earnest, indeed, sometimes. We are assured that "every character is studied from life," and most of them, as well as of the incidents, bear internal evidence of such an origin. The story, however, is a painful one, exhibiting human nature in some of her most unamiable forms, and revealing the selfish passions which too often rule the world in all their more hideous proportions, without attempt at disguise or palliation.

The main story is that of a scheming upstart marrying an ugly Irish girl for her supposed fortune, and on finding she has none treating her like a brute. It is a new scene of "diamond cut diamond;" and the insolent rage on the one side, and the biting rejoinder on the other, are given with fearful intensity. Then follows a long career of scheming and shamming, in which various characters in all classes of society are mixed up—the keynote of the whole being that "verily all is vanity." Besides the good-for-nothing hero, Captain Smooth, there are several other characters, which are very well portrayed—Lord Sparergrass, a brainless, dandy officer; Mr. Mulvey, a sharp Dublin attorney; Mr. Chowle, one of the "Pious Pilgrims;" Mr. Heartwell, the good, easy, and unsuspecting papa of the Captain's second love; Lady Blabazon, Sir Bernard Peck, &c. These are only a few of the more prominent *dramatis personae*, who have each great individuality of character, forcibly and graphically displayed. Altogether, we can recommend "Sham" for something more than its name would indicate.

A GUIDE TO THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A. Stanford.

In the present little pocket volume is compressed all that is of prominent and lasting importance in the history and description of the various cathedrals in England and Wales, arranged in alphabetical order—starting with Bangor and ending with Westminster Abbey. Such a book has long been wanted as a guide to the archaeological treasures of the country; for we agree with the author that local

guides are generally too diffuse, and exaggerate the beauties and importance each of their particular subject, to the disparagement of the claims of other cathedral establishments. Mr. Walcott avoids this error, and taking only the more salient points in each case, and from the most accurate authorities, affords an opportunity for the comparison and study of Gothic architecture as displayed in one of its richest and most interesting fields. The comparative neglect with which these venerable relics of the middle ages have been too long treated by men of taste, who rushed away, season after season, to study the sublime and beautiful in France, or Belgium, or on the Rhine, is beginning to give way before a more intelligent feeling; and the picturesque and historic pretensions of our own cathedral structures are beginning to be recognised by all who lay any claim to refinement or intellectual position. As the homes of art, science, and philosophy during the dark, rude ages, they appeal further to our gratitude and esteem; and these hallowed recollections, added to the effect of the commanding beauties of the structures themselves, might well have inspired Coleridge with the reflection, on contemplating them, "I am filled with devotion and awe; I am lost to the actualities that surround me, and my whole being swells into the Infinite: earth and air, nature and art, all swell up into Eternity; and the only sensible impression left is—I am nothing." We cordially recommend Mr. Walcott's little handbook as a most agreeable and instructive companion to our cathedral towns.

THE LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1859. Kent and Co.

The idea of this publication is a good one. It comprises in a compact form a variety of information, in which the journalist, the man of letters, the artist, the scientific inventor, and the man of the world naturally take interest, supplying a void which has long been felt. A few of the heads will suffice to show the variety and usefulness of its contents—viz., lists of books, maps, and engravings published in the course of the year, both in England, on the Continent, and in America; lists of paid and gratuitous lecturers, with the subjects they usually discourse upon; complete lists of London, provincial, and Scotch and Irish newspapers and periodicals—of colonial and foreign newspapers; abundance of university and scholastic information; lists of clubs and reading-rooms of London; artistic and scientific institutions in London and the provinces, with their days of meeting; besides useful information upon a variety of congenital subjects; the formation of mechanics' institutes; on the law of copyright in different countries; how books are made; obituary of eminent men, &c. Of course a compilation of this multifarious kind could hardly hope to be complete on its first issue; and we remark several omissions amongst scientific and learned societies—as, for instance, the Society of British Artists, the Artists' and Amateurs' Society, the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, the Royal Academy of Music, the Law Amendment Society, &c.; but upon the whole the book in its various departments appears to have been very carefully compiled, and will, we have no doubt, command considerable popularity.

WHO'S WHO, FOR 1859. Baily (Brothers), Cornhill.

When, nearly twelve years ago, a little book under the above quaint title was announced, it was felt that a practical and useful idea was about to be carried out. Hitherto all information relating to the public functionaries of this country has been concealed, rather than published, in a somewhat expensive volume, which goes popularly by the name of the Red Book; and much convenience was promoted by the publication of a manual which, in a small space and with an arrangement affording the readiest reference, combined information relating to the Peerage, the House of Commons, the Baronetage, and Knighthood, including the several Orders of Merit of the United Kingdom; the Judicial and Official Staff in all its departments, the Church, the Bar, the Army and Navy, the Diplomatic Corps—English and Foreign—the Governors of our Possessions Abroad, the Universities; a Guide to all the Assurance Offices, Clubs, Museums, and other public places; with a series of dates attached to every section of the information given, which is quite marvellous for its extent and accuracy. There is also an Obituary of Distinguished Persons for the past year, and a comprehensive Almanack. In short, the work in question is a complete epitome of that handy knowledge of the personnel of the public life of this country which every one so often requires to refer to, and which would otherwise be spread over half-a-dozen directories. This neat volume is admirably printed and got up, and is every way worthy of the patronage it receives.

HAND SHADOWS TO BE THROWN UPON THE WALL. By HENRY BURSILL. Griffith and Farran.

Those who have seen a good-natured uncle or grandpa' making a "rabbit on the wall" with the shadow of his hands, artfully placed for the purpose, and who have witnessed the amusement it afforded to the juveniles, will appreciate the ingenuity displayed in the present little volume, which presents us with nineteen varieties of the animal creation all produced by similar efforts of manual dexterity. The designs, Mr. Bursill tells us, are "original;" and some of them are certainly extremely clever; they were not obtained, however, without considerable labour and study. "By what pains they were invented," the author states, "can never be revealed; for it is known to my tortured digits alone, and they, luckily for me, are dumb. I calculate that I put my ten fingers through hundreds of various exercises before my 'Bird' took wing; my left little finger thrills at the memory of 'Grandpapa'; and my thumb gave in no less than twenty times before 'Sambo' was accomplished. Yet now how easy it is to make the 'Duck' to quack, the 'Donkey' to bray, 'Toby' to wag his tail, and the 'Rabbit' to munch his unsubstantial meal. Of course the shadows are not to be reproduced perfectly on 'one trial only,' but I believe that in each case I have drawn the due position of the fingers with such care that the most difficult subject may be accomplished after a few minutes; nor need ingenious youth or parental fondness confine their endeavours to the sketches contained in this book. With a little ingenuity and some patience new shadows may be produced; and not unfrequently figures appear that one never dreamed of attempting."

We will only add that the figures, ingenious in themselves, have been most carefully drawn and engraved, forming a volume of some pretensions in an artistic vein, independently of its intended purpose.

THE LATE GENERAL JACOB.

HOWEVER slow the world may be in its appreciation of heroism, there is one tribute at least which it never fails to pay to the hero. When by any chance he is discovered, his destiny is certain. Once fairly caught and harnessed, he is worked to death. "The greatest good to the greatest number" insists upon the sacrifice; for how else would the world go on? Every now and then the great principle of *laissez faire* finds its natural conclusion in a dead-lock. Periodically, after a reign of mediocrity, there comes what people call a "crisis," when the good men and true have to atone for the errors of rogues and blockheads. Then there arises a loud cry for heroes all over the country. Genius is once more in demand, and is utilised and put to a tremendous strain in order that the system may be replaced on its legs, and the empire of mediocrity restored.

The late mutiny in India affords a notable illustration of this our usual mode of procedure. Never were the practical uses of heroism so wonderfully displayed. Never were heroes expended so recklessly and sadly. The inexorable public service has been content with nothing less than the blood of almost all our bravest and our best. It is the richest offering ever made at the shrine of England. Scarcely a single man of genius or conduct has appeared on the scene who has been spared to witness the end. Havelock, Nicholson, Neill, Lawrence, Hodson, and Peel have all been literally worked to death; and now we have to reckon a last nor the least illustrious victim, in General John Jacob, the famous soldier-statesman of Scinde. Dead of pure exhaustion in the public service, there is no one whose loss, at the present moment, is more to be deplored. For this was a man in ten thousand—a hero heaven-born, and with every mark and evidence of his great mission—a man, in Carlyle's words, "of sufferance and endurance; a practical man of work and endeavour, whose grand excellency is this, that he is genuine. As his primary faculty, the foundation of all others, is intellect, depth and force of vision, so his primary virtue is justice—the courage to be just." No man's career was ever more consistent with its principles. With all his vast and various natural genius, he left nothing to fortune, but ever insisted upon law as the vital element of rule. Yet his law was simple—to be just and true to all, and under all conditions. This was the whole secret of his extraordinary influence over his men of the Scinde Horse—men, it should be ever remembered, of precisely

the same class and caste as the rest of our irregular Bengal regiments, one of which has revolted. To use his own favourite phrase, his great maxim was—*Be yourself. Act fairly to your own nature, and you will command the respect of those under you.* Entertaining the greatest possible contempt for the pedants and mock philanthropists who preach the necessity of conciliating native prejudices, General Jacob was an earnest advocate for our ever maintaining our natural superiority over the natives of India; and no one knew better the principle, which he practised so thoroughly, that it is by a just and right, though stern and strict, exercise of this superiority that our Indian Empire is to be retained.

As organiser and commander of the most perfect body of soldiers that, perhaps, the world has seen since Cromwell's time (his great model and exemplar), General Jacob has explained, in his own pithy, succinct language, both the result and the method of his teaching—"I have never been absent a day from my duty; I have never swerved from my purpose for one moment; but have endeavoured, to the utmost of my ability, in spite of all prejudices, to make the Scinde Irregular Horse efficient for all manner of service in any part of the world, and against any enemy; to develop the powers of the native soldiers of India, to do justice to those powers, and render them fully available for the successful performance of any duty which might be intrusted to the men of the corps; to attach those men to the service and to the Government by their pride in their profession, until their feelings and affections became warmly excited in favour of good order and military discipline, so that little coercion may be necessary." "I will have 'sober, God-fearing men in my troops,' as said old Cromwell, and will govern men by appealing to their higher, not to their baser, attributes." "Show me men that you respect, and regard them as soldiers and men, not as Hindoos, or what not; treat all men under your command as men and soldiers without any regard to (although without giving offence to) caste or prejudices; treat the native officers as gentlemen, and you will soon understand each other perfectly. The differences of religion, &c., between officer and man are forgotten—positively never thought of: you have one common interest, and the European commander, if willing by nature of command, becomes the object of the most profound respect and regard." Upon such principles was formed that famous Scinde Horse, of which its commander has noted, with honest pride, that "in the mountains and plains of Ruchee, in Scinde, in the desert, or in the Punjab, the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, often surrounded with difficulties, sometimes contending against tenfold odds, not only have never failed to conquer, but have never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them."

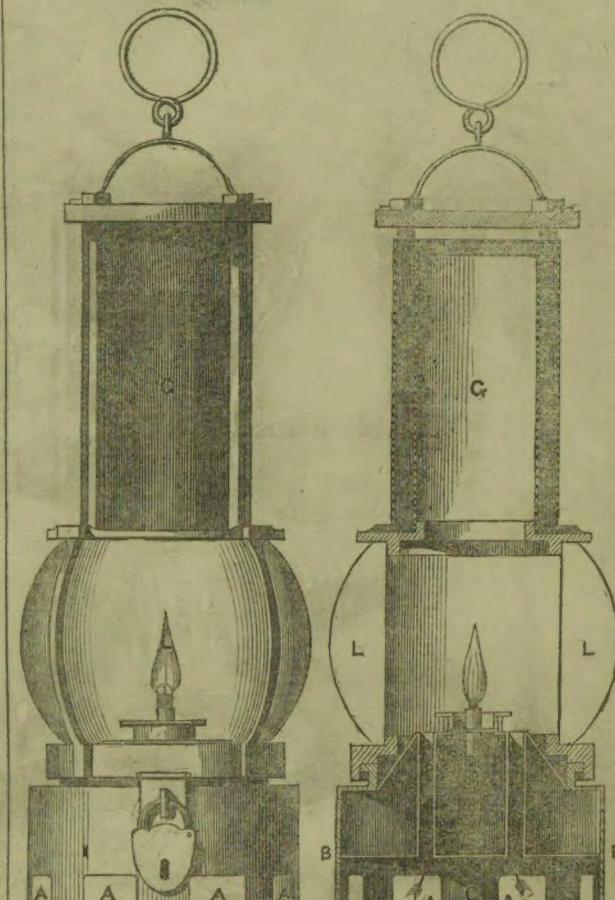
Simple and self-evident as are General Jacob's principles of rule, and approved, not only by his own example but by that of every successful Indian commander, it is scarcely a wonder that many have been so often and so flagrantly violated in our Indian Government. It is the true genius and hero only who works on simple rules. Mediocrity loves nothing so much as complication and involution, which are its natural safeguard and subsistence. Yet let us hope that the legacy which John Jacob has left to his country in his great life and noble sacrifice may not be altogether profitless or unfruitful. And though we cannot ensure the possession of many Jacobs to carry out his method of organising a native army, yet we should not willingly let die his teaching and example.

NEW SAFETY-LAMP.

THE vast interests concerned in the operation of coal-mining in this country, and the anxiety generally felt for the safety and welfare of the miners in the arduous operations of coal-getting, induce us this week to give an illustration of a new Safety-lamp, patented by Messrs. W. Wilkins and Co., lighthouse engineers to the Hon. Corporation of Trinity House.

The production of a lamp for use in mining operations, and which should not be liable to cause explosion of the surrounding gases, occupied the attention of Humboldt as early as the latter part of the eighteenth century. The lamp he suggested, however, was practically useless, from its burning only so long as it took to consume the contained air.

In 1815-16 Sir H. Davy and Mr. G. Stephenson were engaged in the production of a safety-lamp. It was then ascertained that a flame enveloped in a fine metallic gauze would (until the gauze became so hot as to be itself in rapid combustion) prevent any communication between the flame on one side the gauze and the gas there might happen to be on the other side. The Davy lamp followed this discovery immediately; and, although its use would afford perfect safety, yet the miner is too often tempted to pursue his operations without its assistance, in consequence of the little amount of light afforded by it compared with the naked flame even of a common candle.



WILKINS' PATENT SAFETY-LAMP.

This objection to the Davy lamp has been effectually overcome in the lamp we now illustrate. The flame of the wick is not obscured by a gauze, but the light passes through a dioptric lens (L), which, in other words, may be termed a "bull's-eye," all round the light.

It will be seen that arrangements are made for the admission of a considerable amount of air through the oil-can. The external air is admitted through the aperture (AA) at the bottom part of the lamp, and thence in the direction of the arrows through the gauze false bottom (BB), up the tubes, and around the flame, and making its exit through the gauze cylinders (G).

As the upper part of the lamp is provided with double cylinders of safety gauze, so the bottom part is also protected, first with the gauze false bottom (BB), and then gauze at the upper ends of the tubes round the brink, which, together with the facility for locking the upper and lower parts of the lamp together, will effectually preclude the possibility of explosion of the exterior gases.

There are many situations of danger besides coal-mines where it is equally necessary for the parties engaged to be supplied with safety-lamps—the holds of ships carrying coal and other gas-generating commodities, gas manufactories, and generally where explosive gases may be expected.

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FINE ART COLLECTION AT THE TOWNHALL, LEEDS.

MR. ARMITAGE'S striking picture, entitled "Retribution," allegorical of the suppression of the Indian mutiny, occupied a conspicuous place over the door of the first room at the Royal Academy Exhibition last year. The composition is grand and impressive, though in some parts not exactly pleasing. Britannia, represented of colossal proportions, has seized the assassin tiger by the throat, and is about to plunge her sword into its heart. The ferocious animal is admirably drawn, and there is an epic severity about its conqueror which is highly appropriate to the subject. The melancholy results of the mutiny, which have spread mourning through so many homes, are typified in the figures of prostrate victims, with débris of books, &c., scattered around. This interesting national memorial was recently presented to the Corporation of Leeds, by whom it has been hung up in their Townhall, along with some other paintings forming the nucleus of an intended Fine Art Collection.

Mr. Armitage is a native of that district, and nephew to Mr. Armitage, of Farnley Hall, a circumstance which gives an additional interest to his munificent present. A meeting of the committee of the Fine Arts Association for the decoration of the Townhall was held in that building on the 3rd inst., to receive Mr. Armitage's picture, and to consider a correspondence which had taken place with Mr. Cope, R.A., and Mr. Armitage, as to the filling in of the panels of the Victoria Hall and Vestibule with frescoes. It was generally thought that the cost of such works would be too great to be met by voluntary subscriptions, and it was ultimately decided that, for the present, the committee should confine themselves to the filling in of the two panels in the vestibule, that decision being embodied in the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having given their best consideration to the suggestion of Messrs. Armitage and Cope for the decoration of the Townhall, are of opinion that the vestibule is that part to which their first efforts should be directed." It was resolved to open a subscription list, with the view of raising £1500, the estimated cost of the frescoes. The painting by Mr. Armitage will be placed at the south end of the east corridor, on the first landing, where it will be generally seen.

"MOSES EXPOSED ON THE NILE."

BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

DELAROCHE was one of the most distinguished painters of the new school established by David in the latter half of the last century, and which is already becoming extinct. This school has had no parallel in any other part of the world, and the principal examples of it are well worthy of being carefully studied by all who would become acquainted with the qualities and attributes of art in its varied forms of development. Delaroche's works are in a great variety of styles—the grand historical, and particularly in what relates to the startling history of the Revolution and the Empire, forming his principal subjects. In the specimen before us, however, we have an impressive episode, fraught with momentous results to man, represented with appropriate simplicity and calm. We may be pardoned for quoting the passage in Scripture which it illustrates. The mother of Moses, we are told, seeing him to be a goodly child, concealed him for three months:—

And when she could no longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink.

And his sister stood afar off, to wit what would be done to him.

And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river; and her maidens walked along by the river's side; and when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it.

And when she had opened it she saw the child: and, behold, the babe wept. And she had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children.

Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?

And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother.

And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. And the woman took the child and nursed it.

The figure of the infant future prophet is a masterly study—infantile, but with a suggestive breadth of forehead, and an air of prescience in the eye; and great discrimination and judgment have been displayed in making it the object upon which the principal light falls. The daughter of Pharaoh is a veritable African princess, with dark hair, and dark expressive eyes. Her attitude is dignified and not ungraceful. In the background we have a glimpse

of the sister, standing afar off, "to wit what should be done" to the poor little castaway.

This fine picture was commenced by Delaroche in 1848, from a sketch made eight years previously, and finished in 1853. It is in the collection of the Baroness J. de Rothschild. The artist also painted two smaller versions of it, one of which is in the possession of M. Goupil, the other in that of M. D'Eichthal. Our Engraving is after a fine line engraving by Henriquel Dupont, one of the finest line engravers in France, and published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., who have obligingly given us permission to reproduce it.

"LOUIS XVII. IN THE TEMPLE." BY G. WAPPERS.

THE story of the Dauphin, afterwards titular Louis XVII., fills one of the darkest pages in the tragic annals of the French Revolution. We can understand the popular fury against the King—even that against the Queen, as the supposed instigator of his policy; but



"THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL."—FROM A PAINTING BY W. P. FRITH, R.A., IN THE FLATOU COLLECTION.

that no spark of pity should have been displayed for the unhappy orphan in his helpless infancy by the fathers, mothers, and daughters of France is inconceivable. His long imprisonment in the Temple, his cruel sufferings under the brutal Simon, to whom he was apprenticed, led to an early death in June, 1795. M. Wappers has, in the picture before us, dealt ably by this painful subject. The abject misery depicted in the countenance of the captive Prince, crouching beneath the scowl and threats of his tormentors, is truly sad to contemplate. In the background are seen the implements of the trade of a shoemaker, at which he was compelled to drudge.

Our Engraving is copied, by kind permission of Messrs. Goupil and Co., of Southampton-street, Covent-garden, from a fine print engraved in line by F. B. Meunier, published by them.

"THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL." BY W. P. FRITH.

It will be seen that Mr. Frith does not always confine his studies of human nature to the comic vein. The fine old head here represented is historic and poetical in character, and worthily fills out the vision conjured up by the muse of Scott. The face of the veteran minstrel bewailing the wrongs of his fatherland, and ruminating upon the glories of the past, wears an expression of unspeakable sadness. Every feature in it, as well as the silken hair with which it is surrounded, is finished with minute and feeling delicacy; and the general effect is tender and suggestive.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN the Coloured Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal we present to our subscribers a Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in that Highland costume which has been during his boyhood the dress in which he has appeared on most public occasions, and which is believed to be the one most in favour with his Royal parents. As his Royal Highness has now a recognised uniform in his capacity as a Colonel in the Army, it is probable that he will discontinue the use of the garb of old Gaul on most occasions, except those on which he desires it to be known that he assumes his title of Duke of Rothesay and Lord of the Isles; or when he is engaged in those deerstalking expeditions in the Highlands which we believe are by many persons still carried on in the attire that custom and a little romance have associated with certain localities in Scotland. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that, besides having been created Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and Earl of Dublin by patent, his Royal Highness also bears the titles of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles.

THE VICTORIA TOWER,
NEW PALACE OF
WESTMINSTER.

The Coloured Illustration of the Victoria Tower represents that magnificent structure as it will appear when entirely finished. The view is taken from Abingdon-street, and introduces the façade in Old Palace-yard, in which is situated the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords, and includes a portion of the grand window of St. Stephen's porch, at the left angle of the picture, and a view of the upper part of the clock tower in the distance. It will be seen that the tower is crowned by a very light and graceful structure, from the summit of which springs the flagstaff, forty feet high, from which the Royal standard of England will float on those occasions when her Majesty comes to the Palace of Westminster to meet the other branches of the Legislature. The works necessary for the completion of the tower, internally and externally, are proceeding rapidly. The whole of the rooms on the successive floors of the tower, which are intended as receptacles for the public records, have been formed, and are awaiting their final arrangement and fitting up for use. The framework and stained glass for the windows are approaching completion. The plan for the erection which is to bear the flagstaff is about to be put into operation, and the elaborate ornamentation of the minarets is in progress. It is expected that the tower will be completed and out of the hands of the workmen before Christmas next.

THE CLOCK TOWER.

The View which we give of this singularly elegant structure has been rendered more graceful by the skill of the artist, who, no doubt, repelled by the unsightly aspect which the base of the tower still exhibits, as seen from New Palace-yard, has taken his sketch from a point on the west side of the garden adjoining St. Margaret's Church, in front of which the statue of Canning stands; and he has caused amidst the foliage of the really fine trees which grow on the spot, with a picturesque effect which could hardly have been anticipated by those who are familiar with the locality. The mean and dingy buildings in Bridge-street and part of Great George-street cling like hideous excrescences about the base of the clock tower and New Palace-yard, with the exception of the grand entrance of Westminster Hall; and the façades of the Star Chamber Court and the Speaker's residence are so incongruous and so disagreeable to the eye (the prominence of the extensive cab-stand among the accessories of the view not being forgotten), that it is not to be wondered at that a painter should have sought for a prospect more congenial with his tendencies, and which has enabled him to produce so successful a result. It is understood that the interior of the clock tower is approaching completion; the exterior, including the dial-plate and the hands of the clock, has been for some time finished, with the exception of the blotch of bare brick-work at the base above alluded to, and which we suppose awaits the ultimate decision on the design for that part of the building. The bed-plates for the clock have been placed, and we understand that the works are all ready for erection. The arrangements for striking the hours on the great bell are also completed, and those for ringing out the chimes on the smaller bells are in a forward state; so that it is probable that in a very short time this remarkable specimen of horology will be in active operation.